

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE UNGUARDED GUARDIAN.

"Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?"

THE *Guardian* is so eminently respectable a paper, that its very name is suggestive of gaiters and port wine, with the view of a velvety lawn through the dining-room window, and of a dear old crumbling church beyond. The style of the *Guardian* is for the most part so dignified, and,—if we may be permitted the expression—so "judgmental," that if, as we hope, men should ever take to representing papers, as they do towns, by statues, that of our contemporary must be crowned, not with a mitre, but with a judicial wig. The *Guardian* is—not dull, but—ponderously safe, like the heavy barge, gliding with steady keel, refuge of maiden aunts and nervous old gentlemen who, at a regatta, look down with terror and amazement on the gimcrack gigs and swift oars around. The *Guardian* is, we humbly suppose, the pink and perfection, the normal absolute standard of orthodoxy for the Press. But respectability, dignity, safeness, and orthodoxy, with best intentions added, do sometimes fail to understand the real significance, or at least the true suggestions, of contemporary agitation, and we venture to think, with a recent article before us, that this is what has happened to the *Guardian* now.

The *Guardian* is as angry as is consistent with unruffled dignity, because Nonconformists will persist in talking about "concurrent endowment in the schools." It is "sorry to have to recur so often to this subject, and 'twice to slay the slain,' in meeting these worn-out fallacies." It is indeed very annoying when "the slain" perversely refuse to die. But this might suggest to the conqueror that there may be some "fallacy" in his victory. Our contemporary says, "We must be prepared for a struggle." Surely his contempt and his fear are a little inconsistent. Fallacies which are really "worn out" have no more power than a dead horse. It is all very well to talk of clamour, and party jealousy; but, if these have no wrong, no injustice, nothing but "worn-out fallacies" to appeal to, they are of no more avail than whip and spur in the case just mentioned. We all know what may be called the "worn-out-fallacy" method of dealing with imperious and pressing questions. It smacks of the pulpit, and indeed is, after the analogy of some wines, better in the wood than when bottled off into newspaper articles. It reminds

us of the old days of Essays and Reviews, or of the Colenso sensation, when too many of our pastors and teachers thought they had disposed of arithmetical demonstration or scientific fact by calling them "worn-out fallacies." The present state of opinion, however, does not seem very encouraging to the lovers of that "short and easy method." And we cannot but think that the agitation in all large towns where the payment of fees is threatened, has plainly enough some stronger cause than any "worn-out fallacy."

Yet our opponent endeavours to do us justice. He compliments us on the mingled audacity and skill of the line we have taken. Concurrent endowment, he thinks a good cry. Yet he is sure that nothing "can be more untenable in argument, or even more absurd." He says "the facts of the case are simple enough."

We agree that they are; but the use he makes of them is too simple, leaving out of view precisely the elements of difficulty and mischief. Let us look at the matter by the help of a practical illustration. There is in the east of London a district about a mile long and half a mile broad, containing, according to carefully prepared statistics, upwards of three thousand four hundred children of school age who go to no school whatever, unless on Sunday; while of those who do go, a very large number attend private-adventure schools, which are principally characterised by unhealthiness and inefficiency. At the last moment Government grants were secured for projected schools, now in course of erection, to accommodate some fifteen hundred children. But so great are the educational needs of the district, that the School Board has felt itself justified in proposing at once to secure sites for two schools of a thousand each. The population is for the most part wretchedly poor; and though school attendance may be made compulsory, it will be utterly impossible in many hundreds of instances to enforce the payment of fees. By providing for the remission of fees in its own schools, the Board might in all probability meet the necessities of the case, keeping, as is most just, under its own complete control the free education furnished by the ratepayers' money. That this would be the most economical course, is patent to common sense. The schools must be built. They will inevitably be filled to a considerable extent by free scholars. And having the machinery in operation, the Board will manifestly guard the pecuniary interests of the ratepayers best by meeting all applications for a gratuitous education with the offer of free admission to its own schools.

To this the *Guardian*, in effect, says, "No; you shall also pay fees to those schools which have been erected expressly to keep your own out of the field." And the grounds on which this monstrous claim is maintained are mainly two—that of justice to existing schools, and that of justice to the consciences of poor parents, inconsolable for the loss of the Church Catechism. Now, as to the first ground, we contend that justice in the dispensation of national funds consists in their application to properly national purposes. And when, by custom or by perverted legislation, any sectarian institutions have acquired a vested interest in the national funds, justice to these institutions may demand that in any reform there shall be a fair consideration of their existing claims, but it certainly does not involve any establishment of fresh claims. We, as a nation, are at the present

moment inaugurating a great movement of educational reform. The Government repudiates any pecuniary responsibility for religious instruction, and declines to examine into its results. Further, the Elementary Education Act prescribes that where schools are wholly maintained out of public money, "no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught" in them. We maintain that all this points toward the establishment of a truly national education, which shall ignore sectarianism altogether. And no justice to existing schools requires that we should put additional obstacles in the way of our attainment of this ideal.

In its general mode of dealing with denominational schools, the Government has adopted a course which implies that the aims of such schools may be considered as partly national and partly sectarian. Wisely or unwisely, the Education Department has professed to separate the two elements; to pay for national work, and to throw sectarian aims upon sectarian zeal. Now, however, a new set of schools, wholly national, is to be set up. And this modest proposal to "treat all schools impartially" means in reality this, that the Education Department should do by means of the school boards what it dared not do in its own name; and that we should all desert the line of policy into which we have been driven more and more by the spirit of the time, and treat sectarian institutions just as though they were national. Only the arrogance engendered by an Ecclesiastical Establishment could speak of such a course as "justice."

It is in vain that the past educational work of the Anglicans and Romanists is magnified. We have no desire to under-rate it. We only say it is nothing to the purpose. Surely there has been ample recognition of this work, in the lavish grants that have been made for projected schools, and in the increase of imperial payments for instruction. We repeat, as we said in a former article, that if the only object of this boasted zeal was to promote education, it is open to all the schools concerned to adopt the conditions and to receive the privileges of Board Schools. But if the object was to keep up sectarian instruction, then those who like it ought to accept the burden of making it free to the poor. It is vain to cite Section xxv. of the Education Act. If Parliament made a mistake in granting permission for local wrong, that is no reason why school boards should turn mistake into a crime by enforcing it.

The other ground, of "justice to the consciences of poor parents," is certainly not a "worn-out" fallacy. But the fact that it is not so, shows the childish ignorance prevailing in ecclesiastical circles as to the true range of conscience rights. Every reader of the *School Board Chronicle* must have observed how frequently the advocates of compulsory religion ask, with an air of injured innocence, whether the majority have not consciences to be considered as well as the minority? If a ratepayer is compelled to pay for teaching what he believes to be pernicious error, he is comforted with a reminder that though Quakers conscientiously object to war, yet they have to pay for it all the same. And it is precisely the same sort of amiable confusion as to what is meant by the rights of conscience which underlies this fallacy, unfortunately not worn out, about the poor but honest parent with a passion for the Church

Catechism. We say the same sort of confusion, but breaking out into the most opposite fallacies. Thus, at one moment we are told that a poor parent, who believes his child's soul would be endangered were arithmetic to be taught apart from the doctrine of the Trinity, has a right to force his scruples on the School Board. In the next breath we are told that a conscientious Unitarian has no right whatever to object, if he is made to pay for teaching the child what he would much rather the child did not learn. Surely there must be a fallacy somewhere here.

The subject is scarcely fitted for the limits of a newspaper article; but this much we will say, that the fallacy appears to us to lie in a forgetfulness of the purely individual bearing and limits of the immediate dictates of conscience. In the last result we believe conscience to be the witness of God's Spirit with our spirit, that we are doing right or wrong. Any one who will sufficiently consider the variable elements of humanity, will see that such a definition may leave room for very great variety in the detailed decisions of conscience. If that be so, then the first, the proper, and, in an obvious sense, the final matter for the judgment of conscience is the relation of the individual soul or subject to God. Hence the extreme sensitiveness of conscientious feeling on many points of religious opinion. This sensitiveness is such, and the sacred affections associated with those opinions are of so ethereal and intensely individual a character, that spontaneity—or otherwise voluntarism—is involved in the original source and primal germ of religious life. Thus conscience, in what we may call its essential relations, deals with matters which are beyond logical analysis, or scientific certainty; and though fruitful of indirect results, it is, in this its inner shrine, secluded from any immediate bearing on outward corporate life. It is, in fact, in its relations to the mysterious background of subjective experience that the rights of conscience are indisputable and supreme. And it is just in regard to all affirmations or negations concerning this background of individual life, that corporate organisation or its expression in law is felt more and more to be out of place. The true province of law is just the world of the visible, or scientifically ascertainable,—police, taxation, and such instruction as shall bring every child up to the level of the objective world into which he is born. But the deepest springs of conscience are necessarily left to the spontaneous action of the impulsive individual life, with which they are indissolubly associated.

We do not acknowledge, then, the right of a Quaker to refuse payment of taxes because these support an army; but we do assert the right of objection to a rate in support of opinions which belong to that inner shrine of life concerning which we have spoken. We, as ratepayers, acknowledge the claim of any poor man who says, "My child is born into this realm of England; fit him to fulfil the objective relations which are involved in that fact." But we totally repudiate the claim of the other who says, "My child is born into a mysterious universe; teach him the Church Catechism, for so only can his soul be saved."

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THOUGH it is now nearly three months since the disestablishment motion was made in the House of Commons, resolutions approving of the course taken by the junior member for Bradford are from time to time passed by representative bodies of Nonconformists. During that interval it has been once and again asserted by the defenders of the State-Church that the proposal of Mr. Miall, though backed by the "political" Dissenters, is disliked by what are called the "religious" Dissenters—a distinction, by the way, invented by outsiders, and without any definite meaning. It may, however, help to remove misapprehension on the subject if we give a list of ecclesiastical bodies and religious associations which have by formal resolution expressed cordial approval of the disestablishment policy. The following is the list, though, probably, it is far from perfect:—

Congregational Union.
Baptist Union.

Congregational Board of Ministers.
Deputies of the Three Denominations.
United Presbyterian Synod.
Conference of the Liberation Society.
West Riding Congregational Union.
Worcestershire Congregational Association.
Lancashire Congregational Union.
Durham and Northumberland Congregational Association.
Norfolk Congregational Union.
Norfolk Baptist Association.
Leicester and Rutland Congregational Union.
South Lancashire Baptist Union.
Gloucester and Hereford Congregational Union.
Midland Baptist Association.
Oxfordshire Baptist Association.
Glamorganshire Baptist Association.
Monmouthshire Congregational Association.
Monmouthshire Baptist Association.
Yorkshire Baptist Association.
Northamptonshire Baptist Association.
Montgomery Congregational Association.
Western and Devon Baptist Association.
Herts and Beds Baptist Association.
Kent and Essex Baptist Association.
Pembrokeshire Baptist Association.
General Baptist Association.
Merionethshire Congregational Association.
Cornwall Baptist Association.

This list we think affords pretty strong evidence that a movement which obtains the support of the special representatives of three at least of the principal religious bodies of Great Britain, is not likely to subside after one Parliamentary campaign. The question has also been under the consideration of the Conference of the United Methodist Free Churches during the past week, but no decisive resolution has as yet been adopted; and although the Wesleyan Conference is not likely to touch the subject, we have it on the testimony of leading members of that communion that a majority of their lay members are in favour of the principle of disestablishment.

On Friday night Mr. W. E. Forster, whose duties at the present time are sufficiently onerous, moved the Education vote in the House of Commons. The lateness of the session, and the extreme pressure of business, prevented any discussion of the items, which is much to be regretted. The total vote for the year is 1,458,402*l.*, showing an increase of 543,681*l.* It provides for the education of a million and a half of children in day-schools, and of 91,924 in night-schools. One of the most interesting features of the statement related to the building grants, which are 80,000*l.* as against 35,000*l.* last year. These represent some 450 new schools to be erected. But the number of applications made up to the end of 1870—since which time the building grants have ceased—was nearly 3,000, of which about 2,000 have thus far been approved by the Education Department. The greater part of the projected schools—which are all, it may be observed, to be denominational in character—will be thrown upon the future Estimates, and Mr. Forster reckons their total cost at the moderate sum of 600,000*l.* It is a satisfaction to learn that more than eight millions of the twenty millions population of England and Wales have been brought under the operation of the Education Act by the formation of local school boards, and that in the opinion of the Vice-President, in a year or two, none but the vagrants will be absent from school. But it needs only a glance at his figures to show how great is the start given to the denominational system. At present there are 2,000 new sectarian and about thirty new board schools approved by the Department. The latter will be wholly, the former partially, supported out of the rates. It cannot be long before all the Dissenting schools in school board districts are made over to the respective boards—there being nothing in their constitution to keep them apart. But it is otherwise with those connected with the Established Church and the Roman Catholics. All of them, new as well as old, receive, or will receive, one-half the cost of their maintenance from the Parliamentary grants, and a considerable portion of them in school board districts will also come upon the rates for the fees of "indigent children." Is it not a serious grievance that the ratepayers while called upon to establish board schools in their several parishes, should also be required to perpetuate an exclusive and uncontrolled system of education which, but for their enforced aid, would soon be absorbed in a national scheme? Nevertheless, oddly enough, it is the objectors to this encouragement to sectarian education who are denounced as narrow-minded and illiberal!

In another column we give a variety of interesting information relative to the growing movement in Germany against the Dogma of Infallibility. There is no doubt as to the great influence of the Romish hierarchy in that country, but they have pushed it to an extremity which is arousing the indignation of Liberal Catholics who would fain have remained inactive, and has marshalled against

them the authorities of the State. German Ultramontanism, having prematurely shown its hostility to German unity, has provoked Prince Bismark, reluctantly enough, to take up a strong position. A recent Royal order abolishes the denominational character of the department which regulates the relations of religious bodies to the State in Prussia. "The reason stated for the introduction of this change," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is, that the settlement of points directly affecting the legal constitution of the Church having been completed, any questions that may in future arise must lie within the province of merely legal issues involving no denominational considerations. In a word, the dealings contemplated as henceforth existing between the State and the Church are such only as are of a secular nature, and all the high-flying notions of specific claims are thrust aside by this characteristic Prussian ukase." Consequently the Catholic hierarchy will receive no State sanction in carrying out the Vatican policy, and the Prussian Government have already interfered to protect the anti-Infallibilist clergy against the penal decrees of the bishops.

On the necessity of making a firm stand against Romish assumptions, the Prussian, Bavarian, and Austrian Governments entirely agree, and have, it is said, entered upon negotiations with a view to find "a means of rendering the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope innocuous to the State." Simultaneously the opponents of Infallibility in each of these States are entering into correspondence and uniting their forces, with a view to concerted action and the holding of a general assembly at Heidelberg in the autumn. The movement has already become one of great gravity, and its importance is enhanced by the fact that most of the Hungarian bishops, Strossmeyer at their head, refuse to accept the Infallibility dogma. Neither side, in Germany at least, can now retreat. Prince Bismark's decree has already brought about the downfall of the Catholic Premier of Bavaria, and the more violent denunciations of the Romish bishops, the stronger will become the opposition to their claims now that the civil power is ranged against them. As in Rome, so also throughout Central Europe, the Papacy will no longer be able to wield the sword. Its claims can be alone sustained by moral and spiritual influence, and we have yet to see whether such agency will suffice to uphold the supremacy imperiously demanded by the Romish Church in Italy, Germany, and Austria alike. Pius IX. and his Jesuit advisers seem bent on provoking a movement which is already taking the shape of a great ecclesiastical revolution.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN'S HOLIDAY THOUGHTS ON ESTABLISHED CHURCHES.

IV.—MODERN EUROPEAN CHURCHES.

And what of more modern Europe? What of our own land? Up to the time of the Reformation the history of England with reference to this question is, allowing for certain insular peculiarities, pretty much the history of Europe. But what, I say, of the Europe of our own times; of the England of our own days? Certainly I do not see that Italy has been the better for a State Church. The Church of Italy has been in past days the co-worker with the State in binding upon the people, and keeping bound, the fetters of a galling civil tyranny; she has kept the people in darkest ignorance; she has been the helper of tyrants, the ally of oppressors, and has done nothing to raise the people, or to alleviate their burdens. The very first thought of regenerated Italy has been to sunder the bond twixt the State and the Church; and the fear of Christian men is that the bitterness engendered by the abuses of the past may cause the truth itself to be cast away, so entirely has the tyranny of a State-Church in full possession of power alienated and soured the hearts of all who think.

Surely France with her earlier Church tyranny, and with her concurrent endowment allied with a State Establishment in later times, has not fared better than Italy with her Established Church. Previously to the great Revolution of the last century the ecclesiastical body in France was a seething caldron of corruption. The re-establishment of the Church under Napoleon failed to give back to her that influence over the heart and intellect of the country, which her vile corruption of the previous centuries had so justly forfeited. A body which had coquetted and gone hand in hand with Louis XIV. and Louis XV. passed out of sight in ignominy and shame, when religion itself, dishonoured by the mask which it had been made to wear, was thrown aside by an indignant and maddened nation. Restored to position

by Napoleon, the Catholic Church never recovered her real hold over French hearts—never, though established, though acknowledged as the dominant Church, was able to permeate the people with her influence, either in his time, or under the Restoration, or under Louis Philippe, or under the Second Empire. Nor will she now. All that she has done has been to bow down successively before each new political idol which has been set up, turning back her longing eyes all the while to the days of the old régime, and the hour of her greater worldly power. She has had great men, great preachers in her bosom, but she has failed to be the teacher of the nation, she has not grasped the spirit of the age, nor been able to mould it to good. Of the Spanish Church it is unnecessary to speak. Her teachers are no leaders of the people. They have been either at once the creatures of an abandoned Queen, and her guides in superstition, or they have been the exponents of discarded political theories.

Now it may be said that these are Roman Catholic Establishments of which I have been speaking. That is true; and I do not deny, nay I fully admit, the grievous disadvantages under which an Established Church groans, when to the burden of her State Establishment is added the yet heavier burden of those doctrinal corruptions and corruptions of discipline, which are part and parcel of the Roman system; but I maintain that these Established Churches of the Roman obedience would have had much greater chance and opportunity of reforming themselves had they been bodies free from State control, had there not existed in them those thousand and one influences which are found in all State Churches, and which make them such ardent worshippers of the "*quieta non movere*" principle. Dependent on themselves, they would have had life moving in them, and that life might have "stirred the dead bones." At any rate, there would not have been the additional force of State control to keep things "*in statu quo*," and this, at any rate, would have been something.

The Irish Roman Catholic Church, you will say, has had no State protection for 300 years, and yet she remains what she was. Yes, but the case of the Irish Roman Catholics is quite exceptional. They have clung to their faith as the badge of their hoped-for freedom to come. Persecution and ill-management have gone far to make them what they are. It has been a matter of honour, a feeling of patriotism, with them to stand on the olden paths. Who knows what might have been the case in Ireland, if justice and wisdom had been exhibited in her government, as until lately injustice and folly have been shown?

But does the religious state of Germany in those portions of it which are Protestant say anything in favour of State control? I know that the Germans are in their nature a Godfearing, law-abiding, sober race, slow to move, firm when moved—the reverse of that fiery, keen-witted nation with whom they have been so lately at war. I know what we have been told of their general character in the late war, as contrasted with that of their more volatile and defeated neighbours. Luther's sturdy character—that character shown forth in his massive head and face of power—still lives in Germany; but I doubt whether any man who knows Germany will tell us that Christianity has a firm hold in the land, or that Christian Churches there are, as a rule, full of life and spirit. Lastly, the Churches of the Scandinavian Peninsula, Protestant though they be, and whatever elements of great good they may contain within them, they will scarcely be quoted as exemplars of that living energy, the idea of which we, as Englishmen, are accustomed to connect with the idea of true Christian life, and are surely not wrong in so connecting.

But after all, men will say, the question which most closely concerns us as citizens of the English Commonwealth, is the religious position of England; and of course it is true that it is our duty to think first of our own country. It is not true, however, that our view is to be so isolated as to cut off from our sight the aspect of other nations. This would be as unphilosophical as it would be uncharitable; other lands may teach us lessons, and a great question such as the one which is occupying our thoughts should be examined thoroughly and exhaustively. However, finally, let us turn to England, and discuss the Establishment question as it comes before us in our own native land.

I will choose three heads of consideration:—the Religious, the Social, and the Political aspect of the State-Church question in our own country. Has the Established Church of England so grasped her work amongst the people, that, laying aside for a moment the question of absolute right and wrong,

she can claim, on the score of expediency, to hold the place of supremacy which now belongs to her? In our large towns she has certainly failed to keep pace in any way with the growth and needs of our vast populations. Her hold over the masses of the working-men in such towns as Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, is very slight. She has not leavened the masses of the poor; she has not, with all her immense resources, prevented the spread of infidelity amongst them; she is not mistress of their affections; nor does the multiplication of her buildings in the great centres of our population, nor the increase of her ministry, denote any corresponding extension of her power, nor any corresponding increase of vital godliness in the masses of the nation. Let any trustworthy and intelligent, and at the same time impartial foreigner, take a survey of the streets of large towns where our people congregate, and tell us if this is not true. But there would be no need to appeal to him. Our own clergy constantly in their synods, and in their conferences, bewail the estrangement of the working classes from them. They themselves declare that the Established Church has not succeeded, with all her wealth and all her prestige, in keeping the people with her, or in winning them back to her. The smaller trading classes, clergymen of the Church of England confess to be almost irreparably lost to them. Their strength lies with the rich and the noble, the fashionable and the great. Is this the strength of a Christian church?—is it the strength which with the growing power of an enfranchised Democracy, will keep the English Church in her proud position of isolated honour? I doubt it.

But the rural parishes—the rural parishes!—Job Hodge, the country labourer, and Nancy his wife, and Moses and Peter and Betsy his ruddy offspring—behold the pillars of our State Church in the great coming struggle! Job Hodge's back may be broad enough to carry many a sack of potatoes, and Nancy, his beloved spouse, may be quite equal to her share of agricultural burden, the young ones may come to the rescue; but yet, I have my very great doubts whether Job and Nancy, and all the children together, though they lean against Squire Allworthy himself, will be found strong enough to uphold the burden of our Ecclesiastical Establishment. But joking apart, Sir Roundell Palmer's picture is, as our French neighbours say, *un peu trop fort*. I claim some little knowledge of our agricultural parishes, and were I to write a short history of my life, it would be admitted that I had a right to claim such knowledge, and yet I confess that had I held the brief of the Established Church in the late debate, our rural parishes would have been the last points which I should have put prominently before the jury which I was addressing. I will not blink the question. I consider Sir Roundell Palmer's argument drawn from the state of our rural parishes, to have been utterly fallacious. Had I been the attacking party, I would have gone straight to our rural parishes for proofs against the efficacy of our Established Church. I do not deny (how could I deny?) the existence of many country clergymen who do their duty thoroughly. I do not deny that many country parishes are well managed, the Gospel preached in them, the poor instructed, the sick tended, the dying comforted. But I do fearlessly say that, as a rule, the clergy of the Established Church have egregiously failed to elevate the Christian and moral character of our rural populations. In the majority of country parishes the labouring poor are hopelessly degraded, and occupy a very low place indeed in the social scale. They are ignorant, too often drunken; morality is not flourishing amongst them, on the contrary, immorality prevails to a great extent amongst them; and any intelligent man who has to deal with them, feels that his greatest difficulty is that he is dealing with persons whose powers of perception are blunted, and whose intellects are but too much akin to the ground which they till. I ask any one who really knows the Dorsetshire and Devonshire peasantry, or the inhabitants of those parts of England where the agricultural gang system prevails, whether Sir Roundell Palmer's picture of rural blessedness, sweetness, and light, is not a mere absurdity, a groundless fiction.

Look again at our cathedral cities; are they not notoriously often the very places in which least has been done for the people? And yet these are the very places in which the Established Church has had all in her own hands—influence, wealth, power, almost unbounded, wherewith to carry on her work. And in connection with this thought read the list of members returned for cathedral cities at the last general

election, and then tell me whether those who have known most of the Establishment in her character of Establishment, have been the first or the readiest to acknowledge her claims?

THE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

(From the *Liberator*.)

The assertions so confidently made by Sir Roundell Palmer and others, in regard to the inestimable advantages of the Establishment to the rural parishes, have induced the committee to resolve on making an inquiry into the actual facts of the case.

No candid person acquainted with the work of the Church of England during the present century—and especially during the last few years—will deny that its clergy, and its members generally, have displayed greatly increased activity in country, as well as in town, parishes; nor that there are many parishes to which Sir Roundell Palmer's description may justly be applied. But it is believed that there are a greater number of parishes in regard to which that description is by no means applicable, and in which the influence of the Establishment is not such as to afford any ground for maintaining its existence. And it is further believed that there is a considerable number of parishes in which the injurious results of the established system may be distinctly seen, in the moral, the social, and the intellectual condition of the inhabitants.

Having these convictions, the committee feel it to be a duty to obtain such authentic information as will enable them to place the actual facts of the case before the public, and more especially of that portion of the public who, residing in large towns, know but very little of the real condition of the rural population. For that purpose they propose, in the first instance, to collect such facts as can be furnished by correspondents, who either reside in, or are intimately acquainted with, the country parishes; and a special circular on the subject, containing detailed inquiries, will be issued during the present month. This circular will come into the hands of many of our country readers; but it may fail to reach some who would assist in the proposed inquiry. We shall be glad if such persons will place themselves in communication with the secretary without delay. It is a large, and somewhat difficult, question, and will need large knowledge and no small degree of practical wisdom.

THE METHODIST ASSEMBLIES.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday morning the Conference proper (the 128th) was commenced in the Oldham-street Chapel, Manchester. Seven hundred tickets were issued to those ministers who have permission to attend. Shortly after eight o'clock a large number of ministers had taken their places and secured their seats for the sittings of the Conference. Punctually at nine, the Rev. J. Farrar took the chair, and commenced the proceedings by giving out the well-known hymn, "And are we yet alive?" Prayer was offered by the Rev. S. R. Hall and the Rev. Dr. Osborn. The names of the members of the Legal Hundred were then called over, and dispensations granted to the absentees. There being five vacancies, the Conference proceeded to fill them up. The following were elected:—James Grose, by seniority; John Wakefield Greeves, by nomination; John Tindall, by seniority; Charles Garrett, by nomination; John Gay Wilson, by seniority; Benjamin Bayly, nominated by the Irish Conference; Wallace M'Mullen, nominated by the Irish Conference.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of its President and Secretary. The voting for President resulted in the election of the Rev. Dr. James. The votes were—for

Rev. Dr. James	...	201
Rev. Luke Wiseman	...	196
Rev. Charles Haydon	...	46
Rev. G. T. Perks	...	19

Dr. Stamp, Dr. Scott, and Dr. Rigg received each two votes; the Rev. J. Hargreaves four, and the Rev. G. Smith five.

For the office of Secretary the voting resulted as follows:—

Rev. H. Williams	...	20
Rev. G. T. Perks	...	46
Rev. Luke Wiseman	...	334

The President and the Secretary having taken their seats, a large crowd that had been waiting for some time was admitted to the Conference prayer-meeting.

An open session of the Conference was held in the evening in the Free-trade Hall. There was a very numerous gathering. The leading ministers who addressed the meeting were—Dr. Scott, who presented an address from the Irish Conference; the Rev. E. F. Cook, from Paris, who gave an interesting account of his experience during the double siege; and the Rev. W. F. Punshon, with an address from the Conference in Canada, of which body he has been elected President for the second time. Mr. PUNSHON met with a rapturous reception, and was the principal speaker of the evening. He congratulated the President on his election. His diocese (for his work was episcopal, if his name was not) was 1500 miles long by 200 miles wide, the population of which was cosmopolitan—Irish, French, German, Indians, all needing the consolation of the true faith. They had Popery, and

various sorts of hideous and unseemly paganism. They had also the errors of Confucius, brought by men whose intellects and hearts seemed to be embalmed, but whom God had sent to the Gospel because the Church had not the heart to take the Gospel to them. The ministers in Canada were both pioneers and pastors, men who could both hew down the trees and build and furnish the house. He referred to the good work of other churches, and said that their friends of the Episcopalian denomination were hindered even there by the evil influence of ritualism. There was room for all, and the emigrant who went to that new country carried not only his effects but his burden of sin, and it was not to be wondered at that emigrants listened to the Gospel with pleasure; they liked the song, perhaps, because it was set to the old music—music which, perhaps, was the last on the mother's lips as she sank down to her dreamless rest. From statistics he showed that Methodism was taking a large hold on the country; he said that not a week passed over without a new Methodist church being consecrated. He urged the people to gird on the red cross, and go with the spiritual ambulance to rescue the lost. "To your knees and your ranks," was once an inspiring watchword. Let it be so with them. In the course of his speech, Mr. Punshon said in reference to Canadian politics:—

Without committing the impropriety of talking politics, he might say that if the English thought it worth while to retain Canada as a comely appanage to the British Crown, then her loyalty should neither be suspected or rebuffed. She should not be told so often that Britain had not the slightest wish to retain her a moment longer than she was wishful to stay, because telling her that only suggested thoughts of going which would never otherwise have entered her head, and provoked the still more irritating thought that old England wanted to get rid of her. When a Fenian invasion had been put down by the prompt valour of her own volunteers, she ought not to be subjected to the mortification of hearing the national representative of Britain express thanks to other parties, as if they had done the deed—parties by whose connivance or knowledge the conspirators were allowed to arm, drill, march, organise, and start upon their miserable enterprise, and who never interposed until the whole thing proved a fiasco and a failure. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Neither ought Canada be made to feel, when England got into difficulties, that England was anxious or willing to sacrifice her interest, with very little self-denial, in order to propitiate that political Ahab, who, although his possessions were already unwieldy, yet cast a very loving and longing look towards the acquisition of Naboth's vineyard. (A laugh, and "Hear, hear.") This he ventured to say, not as a Canadian, but as an Englishman in Canada, and withal cherished a most sincere and hearty admiration of many things and people in the United States, also with an intense love of that inner America which he had been privileged to see, but which did not often come to the surface. (Applause.)

On Thursday the Conference resumed and remained in session till one o'clock. Dr. James, the new President, on taking the chair, received the usual congratulations, and Wesley's seal, with the motto, "What hath God wrought?" and Wesley's Bible, which he used in field-preaching, were handed to him. The President said he was glad to be in the midst of a body of men who were true to the great principles of Methodist theology, especially regarding experimental religion. They had nothing to change, modify, or concede as related to the essential principles of that theology. It was possible that some alterations might be suggested as to outside forms, but any such alterations must be made to adapt Methodism to the circumstances of the times, so as to make it more useful. He proceeded to say that suggestions would be brought before the Conference to make their work more aggressive. Their fathers sought to adapt themselves to the times. They sought to do so; they had done so, and were prepared to do so still. Before long questions would be pressed on their attention in reference to church organisations. They never should consent to any kind of change which would interfere with the free, independent, faithful, confidential and brotherly discipline they exercised over each other. He thought he interpreted the views of the Conference that they should not consent to any change of church government like that which had been freely discussed in certain quarters lately. He was sure they would maintain the discipline of the class, and he hoped an opportunity would be afforded to consider how they could make it more efficient. He referred briefly to the decrease, and questions in reference to other ecclesiastical bodies, and then proceeded to questions of a public character. On the subject of education he believed that he understood the feelings of his brethren when he said that it was their duty to take a large share in the work of filling the land with Christian teachers. In reference to the Sabbath, he was glad their testimony had never faltered, and he hoped it never would. They must keep their eyes on proposed legislation in that quarter. He was thankful for the attitude that the Conference assumed last year in reference to the drinking customs. There must necessarily be different views among so large a body of men, but he hoped the Conference would take a prominent position in trying to direct public opinion on that question. He also hoped they would go on in the same direction with reference to the Contagious Diseases Acts, entering their protest against that monstrous iniquity.

On the motion of Dr. JOHNSON and Dr. WADDY, the respectful and hearty thanks of the Conference were voted to the Rev. John Farrar for his efficient services as president during the past year, and thanks were voted to the retiring secretary

(Dr. James). The three assistant-secretaries were then reappointed, and thanks voted to them for past services. Mr. Radcliffe and Mr. F. Greeves were reappointed letter-writers, with the addition of the Rev. Joseph Bush, in place of Mr. Wiseman. A long discussion ensued in reference to the Contagious Diseases Acts, opinions being freely expressed on both sides of the question. Eventually the following resolution was carried *nem. con.*:—

That a memorial be presented to the First Lord of the Treasury expressing the solemn conviction of the Conference that the requirements of Christian morality demand the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, and that no amount of supposed sanitary or other advantages derived from these Acts can outweigh the evil involved in their original enactment, their continuance on the statute-book, and their practical administration.

At the afternoon session it was agreed that letters of sympathy should be presented to Dr. Dixon and the Revs. T. Jackson and T. Vasey in their infirm condition. The Conference agreed to a request from Messrs. Napier, Cooper, Hawarth, and other gentlemen, to hold a devotional service in the Free Trade Hall. The draft of a deed for the renewal of chapel trusts was presented by Mr. Bedford, and adopted. Memorials were presented from various circuits, and a committee was appointed to consider them. Amongst the suggestions from district meetings was one from Oxford, that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps should be taken for the improvement of Methodism in that city. From several districts it was suggested that, as the laymen now voted with the ministers in the district committees in the election of the representative to the stationing committee, the ministers should also vote in the election of a lay representative to the Conference committees. The Manchester district suggested that a committee should be appointed to devise some scheme by which ignorance and crime in Manchester and Salford may be reduced by the agency of the Wesleyan Church. Addresses from the Australasian and Eastern British American Conferences were read, and committees were appointed to prepare replies. Dr. G. Scott was announced as the representative of Eastern British America, and he stated the urgent need of more labourers in that country. He had induced six men to go out for work there, and was glad to hear that they were labouring with earnestness and success. Dr. Waddy, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Arthur were appointed to examine the pastoral address which has been prepared by Mr. Ackroyd. The names of candidates for ordination and of the ministers on trial were then read, after which a committee was appointed to consider irregular chapel cases. The Conference then proceeded to consider the report of the July committee for the examination of candidates. A temperance meeting was held after the adjournment of Conference in the Free Trade Hall, which was very crowded. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the Alliance and other kindred associations, and calling upon Wesleyans to support Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Bill.

The Conference again assembled on Friday morning, at nine o'clock, when the President read a letter from the Rev. Thomas Vasey, in which he asked the Conference to allow him to become a supernumerary for one year. The question, "What preachers are now received on trial?" was again resumed, it having been under consideration the preceding night. In Great Britain, eighty-five candidates had successfully passed the several district meetings, and presented themselves in London for examination before a special committee appointed by the Conference to meet in July. The report of this committee on each case was brought before the Conference. Forty-five of the candidates were recommended by the committee for the home work, with a preparatory training in the institution; twenty for the mission work and the institution; two to be at once employed in the home work; three cases were referred to the Conference for consideration; and thirteen the committee declined to recommend. One through sickness had failed to present himself for examination. The decision of the committee is not final, and in two or three cases it was reversed. The ages of the candidates ranged from twenty to twenty-nine, the average being twenty-three and a half. It was reported that twenty-eight ministers had died during the past year, two of them at the age of eighty-eight, one at eighty, and several others had attained over seventy years.

The evening session of the Conference on Friday night proceeded to hear the obituaries read of ministers connected with the Irish Conference who had died during the year. Two ministers had died on the mission field—the Rev. Charles Pickering, a young minister of great promise, who was appointed to the Oxford-road Circuit, Manchester, two years ago, but who subsequently went to South Africa on account of his health, and the Rev. Bartolommeo Gualtiere, Italian minister at Parma. This is the first instance the ministerial ranks in the Italian mission have been invaded by death. Signor Gualtiere was destined by his parents for the Romish priesthood, and was trained accordingly, till coming under evangelical influences, he left the Romish communion, and became a minister in connection with the Wesleyan mission. The Conference then proceeded to the question:—"Are there any objections to any of our ministers or preachers on trial?" The Conference regards the question of character as one of vital importance. The secretary called over the names of the ministers, and they were examined one by one. This part of the proceedings occupied the Conference the remainder of the sitting and the whole of Saturday morning.

The Conference was occupied on Monday morning with a discussion on the case of the Rev. Thos. Hughes. The following resolution was carried:—

That it appears from Mr. Hughes's own statement that his views are unchanged on the subject of his book relating to the class-meeting, and as these views are incompatible with the practical administration of Methodism, and of the duties required of a minister employed in the full work of a circuit, the Conference resolves that it cannot, in justice to our discipline, now reappoint Mr. Hughes to that full work, and resolved that he be a supernumerary, under the care of a judicious superintendent, until he can freely give such assurances to the Conference as will be satisfactory on the matter which has led to the proceedings in his case.

On Monday night there were three public examinations of the candidates for ordination. At Irwell-street the service was conducted by the president and secretary, with the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves; at Radnor-street by the Revs. William Shaw, Henry W. Williams, Charles Haydon, and John Hall; at Wesley Chapel, Bolton, by the Revs. John Rattenbury, R. Newton Young, and William Williams. There were eighteen candidates at Irwell-street and Radnor-street, and seventeen at Bolton.

METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

The fifteenth annual assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches commenced on Wednesday in the Central Metropolitan Chapel, London. This denomination was formed by the amalgamation, in 1857, of the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which had its origin in 1835, and of the Wesleyan Reformers, who came into existence in 1849. At the time of the union about 40,000 members were reported. Last year the number returned was 68,167, with 6,274 on probation. A large number of ministers and laymen assembled, amongst them being the president (the Rev. John Myers), the connexional secretary (the Rev. Robert Bushell), and the corresponding secretary (the Rev. J. S. Withington). The Rev. Edward Boaden, of Manchester, was elected president; the Rev. J. S. Withington, connexional secretary; and the following were chosen sub-secretaries:—The Rev. T. B. Saul, the Rev. William Boyden, the Rev. W. R. Sunman, and Mr. Richard Reay. The following ministers and gentlemen were appointed a finance committee:—Mr. Charles Cheetham, connexional treasurer; the Rev. S. S. Barton, missionary secretary; the Rev. S. Chester, the Rev. Jos. Colman, Messrs. A. P. Clarke, R. Lloyd, Geo. Rowland, and W. Oakley. A vote of thanks to the retiring president and secretary (the Rev. John Myers and the Rev. Robert Bushell), for the able and efficient manner in which they had discharged the various duties pertaining to their separate offices, was passed; after which, a numerous committee was appointed, to consider and report upon the spiritual condition of the denomination. The Stationing Committee was next elected. On the findings of this committee depend the location and sphere of labour of a great number of ministers for the next twelve months. It is composed as follows:—The Revs. Richard Chew, S. S. Barton, W. R. Brown, Joseph Garside, Thomas Newton, E. Browning, and Messrs. Cuthbertson, Dixon, and Rowland.

On Thursday the Conference reassembled. On reading a communication from the Bristol district, a discussion ensued on the constitution and functions of the district meetings. It was resolved that it be an instruction to the Connexional Committee that during the coming year the question whether any, and if so, what alteration shall be made in the constitution and functions of the district meetings, be considered, and that a codification of all the resolutions now in force relating to district meetings be published in the minutes. An address from the Welsh Churches was read by the Rev. Robert Bushell; it indicated both numerical and financial success. It intimated that a smaller grant in aid of ministerial support would be required during the coming year. Mr. S. S. Barton, J. Schofield, and W. Bolt addressed the assembly on the affairs of this mission, and the Rev. S. S. Barton was requested to prepare a reply to the Welsh Churches. The Book-room Report was read by the Rev. J. Adcock, and showed that during the year the sales had been as follows:—Hymn-books, 17,842 copies; Sunday-school book, 17,676; Everett's Biography, 717; Nelson's Journal, 518. The total income for the year from this source is about 5,000*l.*, which yielded a profit of over 900*l.* The Rev. W. Reed, who for eleven years has been editor, found it necessary to tender his resignation, as there was no prospect of his being able to discharge the duties. 150*l.* were voted from the book-room funds to the rev. gentleman, in recognition of Mr. Reed's past and faithful services. The Book Room Committee for the ensuing year was nominated, and in consequence of the increasing work devolving on the editor and book steward, it was resolved that for the future the two offices should be separated and discharged by separate persons.

The Assembly's tea-meeting was held in the spacious schoolroom of Willow-street Chapel, on Thursday evening. About 900 persons sat down. The meeting afterwards was held in the chapel, which was crowded in every part by an appreciative and intelligent audience. The Rev. J. GUTTRIDGE addressed the meeting on the Doctrines and Polity of the Free Churches. He pointed out that the fundamental truths were the sufficiency of the Holy Scripture, without the tradition of the fathers; and insisted upon the right of private judgment in interpretation, without priestly authority. The Rev. R. BUSHELL spoke of the present spiritual condition of the churches. He remarked that increase of chapels, and increase of the congregations on any other merely material re-

sults could not be accepted as tests of spiritual life—as so much depended upon the motive that prompted men in these matters. The true test of spiritual life was fellowship with God, manifested in diligent and consistent devotion to the cause of God. The next speaker was the Rev. M. MILLER. His subject was the duty of systematic and proportionate charity by Christians. He denounced covetousness as a cardinal sin in Christian life. Men were expelled for drunkenness, but while covetousness was classed with such gross sins, none ever heard of expulsion for covetousness. It was also a tyrannical evil; few ever were saved if once victimised. The practical comment on the rev. gentleman's speech was a liberal collection of 27l. The Rev. J. MYERS, ex-president, then addressed the meeting upon "Religion in Common Life." He maintained that religious life is more a matter of internal life than attendance upon mere conventional religious usages. The earnest discharge of common duty may be more religious than mere attendance to religious ordinances. The Rev. R. CHEW addressed himself to the question of national education. He repudiated any State interference in religion, directly or indirectly. He considered that no scheme could be national that did not bring home its benefits to all citizens equally. The Government scheme, he feared, was only another form of interference, making a change from the Church to the school as the medium. He, however, maintained that the highest form of education was self-culture. Without this any educational scheme could only be partially successful. The meeting was further addressed by Messrs. A. Weston and J. Unwin, and the proceedings closed with the usual benediction.

On Friday the sitting of the Assembly was carried on with closed doors. On calling over the names on Friday morning for the purpose of ascertaining the physical, moral, and religious fitness of the ministers of the denomination for further reappointment to circuit work, a number of appeals for superannuation were taken into consideration and dealt with. The following young men, after a close and satisfactory series of examinations, were passed to be received into full connection:—The Revs. H. M. Booth, Thomas Biddulph, W. H. Finnimore, S. Gibson, Jos. Jordan, James Jones, J. S. Mitchell, Samuel Sellars, Charles Tregoning, and J. A. Watts. It was found that no case was reported requiring discipline on the ground of moral delinquency. Several probationers had, however, from various causes, not passed the Connexional examinations required in biblical and general literature.

In the evening a very large meeting was held on the temperance question, presided over by Mr. A. Sharman, of Sheffield. Able addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. Griffith, W. R. Brown, J. Guttridge, J. Colman, R. Poole, A. Holliday, J. S. Balmer, and Mr. J. Unwin.

The following proposition was warmly debated on Saturday:—

That while in the judgment of this meeting the editor, book steward, and missionary secretary should be appointed to their respective offices from year to year, it is not desirable, except in special cases, that any person should hold the same office for more than six years continuously. That when a brother has held any of the above offices for five years, the assembly shall consider whether a change shall be made therein; and if it be deemed desirable to make such change, it shall then nominate and recommend some brother to the following assembly for election thereto, that such brother may keep himself free from any engagement with any church or circuit.

After being spoken to by the Revs. J. Martin, T. Newton, A. Gilbert, and others, the assembly passed it. The Rev. T. NEWTON moved that the Rev. M. Miller be appointed to the office of editor, and in the event of his not being able to leave his circuit during the next year to enter fully on its duties, he be requested, in concert with the Book-room Committee, to make such arrangements as may be necessary for publishing the connexional magazines from month to month during the present year. An animated discussion took place, and it was ultimately resolved that the matter should be postponed until after the assembly had decided upon the college question. This was accepted by the assembly. The Rev. Thomas Barlow was unanimously elected to the new office of book steward. A notice of motion was read by the secretary on the subject of Mr. Miall's motion in the House of Commons, to which several of the brethren wished to speak. It was therefore left over for further consideration. The time having come for adjournment that the representatives might have the afternoon at the Crystal Palace, for which visit special arrangements had been made, the proceedings were brought to a close.

On Monday the report of the committee appointed to consider the subject of a training institution was discussed. It showed that only a few of the districts had been partially canvassed yet. 500l. had been promised for furniture, and 200l. per annum for five years towards maintenance. Having in this an earnest of liberal support, the committee recommended—1. That the time had come for the establishment of such an institution. 2. That a tutor should be nominated at this assembly, who may hold himself at liberty to enter upon his duties at the time required. 3. That the details of the scheme published in the minutes of 1869 be reconsidered. 4. That a treasurer and secretary be appointed, who, with the committee, shall make the necessary arrangements in accordance with the principles and regulations finally adopted. This report was under discussion for upwards of four hours. Ultimately the resolution was carried with only two dissentients. The other findings of the committee referred to above were carried unani-

mously. The discussion was conducted throughout with the best spirit and feeling on all hands.

THE POPE AND HIS OPPONENTS.

On the 23rd inst. the Pope received the Accademia di Religione Cattolica, the president of which is Cardinal Asquini. Father Cirino, the secretary of the Academy, read an address, to which, says the *Florence Nazione*, the Pope made the following important reply:—

Among the subjects which will employ your labours, there is one with which I recommend you to specially occupy yourselves. The attempts that are being made to misrepresent the idea of the Pontifical infallibility must be opposed. It is insinuated that among the rights which sprang from that infallibility is that of deposing sovereigns and of releasing the people from the oath of fidelity. It is true that this right has been more than once exercised by the Supreme Pontiffs; but it has no direct connection with the infallibility of the Popes, nor with the dogmatic definition of that infallibility. The source of the right of the Roman Pontiffs to depose sovereigns, and to release people from the obligation of fidelity, does not arise from infallibility, but from the authority that has been given to the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth and in heaven. When, in virtue of the public law then in force, and of the understanding of the Christian nations, the Popes were considered as the supreme judges of Christianity, they exercised also a civil jurisdiction over princes and States. The condition of the times are now changed, and only malice could confound the infallible decisions of the Pontiffs in matters of faith, with a right which they were formally called upon by the voice of the people to exercise for the common welfare, but which the Supreme Pontiff in the present day has no intention of exercising. It certainly is not the dogmatic definition of the infallibility of the Popes that would decide me to put in force those rights; and those who represent their exercise as the necessary consequence of such definition, certainly wish to excite the sovereigns against the Holy See. Others wish for explanations and elucidations respecting the dogmatic definition, as though it were not sufficiently clear of itself. I certainly shall give none. The sense of the dogmatic definition of the Pontifical infallibility is to be found in the decree of the Council, and is so simple and obvious as to need no comment. Combat, therefore, the errors with which it is sought to obscure and misrepresent this very natural interpretation.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* gives some particulars of a very extraordinary scene at the Vatican:—"A regular fracas took place at the Vatican last Tuesday, when His Holiness, after receiving in the Throne Hall various deputations of monks and priests, gave a formal audience to the officers of the late Papal Army, who, with their wives and daughters, had come to present their homage. Major Fiorletta, of the Papal Artillery, first read an address; then another was presented by the wife of one of the officers. When the lady had finished reading her address, a general burst of sympathy and approval proceeded from the other ladies ranged before the Papal throne. Judge of their astonishment when the Pope, after thanking them collectively for the language of their address, said he was sorry to be compelled to tell them that in their midst was a spy; a person not holding their principles, but the reverse; a person who had come there with sinister ends: 'No, no, Holy Father; it is impossible!' shrieked out the wives and daughters of the officers. They protested, they sobbed, they turned round fiercely on each other. We are informed by the Jesuit organ, the *Voce della Verità*, that the scene but too painfully recalled the presence of Judas amongst the twelve at the Last Supper. 'I will not name the person,' said the Pope; 'though that person is known to me. I bless you all cordially—you, your families, and your property; and I pray also for that unhappy one, that she may turn from her wickedness, and live.' Then, to quote the precise words of the Jesuit organ, His Holiness permitted as many to kiss his hand and foot as the crowd and the African temperature would allow.

According to the same writer, the female spy referred to is reported to be Madame Diotallevi, who played such a prominent part some eight years ago in the proceedings connected with the Fausti and Venauz trial—

Many of your readers will doubtless recollect the interest created at the time by the sudden arrest of Fausti, Cardinal Antonelli's confidant, on the charge of carrying on, or at least favouring, a secret treasonable correspondence with the Italian Government. That arrest, and the subsequent legal proceedings to which it gave rise, suddenly acquired a much greater interest when the original documents of the accusation were abstracted from the law authorities of the Papal Government, mysteriously transported to Florence, and there made the subject of most extraordinary examinations, of which the result showed that in all the proceedings the course of justice had been shamefully tampered with. Madame Diotallevi obtained, rightly or wrongly I do not pretend to determine, the reputation of having mystified the Papal Government at the instigation of the Roman emigrants, and then of having succeeded in making off with the papers in question. Certainly, if after having done so, with the fame acquired from such exploits, she really presented herself last Tuesday for the purpose of imploring the Pope's blessing on herself and her belongings, her appearance at the Vatican was enough to provoke a much less impressionable and impulsive individual than Pius IX. to a far more vigorous and vehement demonstration than His Holiness indulged in. I ought to add that no person for a single moment believes that her appearance there was in any way the work of the Italian authorities.

Suspicious of this character are constantly excited by the Society for Catholic Interests, which, being loosely organised, is moved by the slightest pretence to denounce loyal Papalini, who suddenly

find themselves deprived of their official functions and pensions, and denied an opportunity of justifying themselves. Some prelates, and even members of the Sacred College, have fallen under suspicion without any ground, and the Jesuits are turning the society into a low police for hunting down all their opponents.

Another letter from Rome says that Cardinal Patrizi has been obliged to give way on the subject of the succession to the Pontifical chair, and a large majority of the Sacred College has decided that the election shall be accomplished by a conclave at Rome. It appears that Cardinal Patrizi is now convinced that no other course can be adopted. It is stated that the French Government will exert all its influence to have the conclave held on French territory. The Holy Father has given audience to the members of the Apostolic Chancery, and delivered a short answer to their address, declaring he would make his bier upon the rock on which the Church is built. The deputation brought him a Peter-penny of 25,000 francs.

The British Consul at Rome has received through the Governor of Malta a petition from the inhabitants of that island, inviting the Pope to take up his abode there.

The *Berlin Provincial Correspondence* of Thursday publishes an article entitled, "The State and the Catholic Church," in which it discusses the abolition of the separate department for Catholic affairs at the Ministry for Public Worship, and points out how greatly the relations between the Church and the State have been affected by the decisions of the Council held last year in Rome. The article concludes by stating that the Government intends to treat both the Protestant and Catholic religions impartially and justly in conformity with the existing laws, but at the same time to guard the interests of the State with equal vigour against both the Catholic and Evangelical Churches.

The *German Correspondent* quotes a statement from the clerical Cologne *Volkszeitung* that the Prussian Government has lately commenced negotiations with Bavaria and Austria for the purpose of establishing a common understanding as to the measures to be adopted with respect to pending ecclesiastical questions. They are desirous of finding a means of rendering the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope innoxious to the State. The journal adds: "Confidential letters on this subject passed some weeks ago between Prince Bismark and the Austrian Chancellor, and the compliments the two statesmen have publicly paid each other were prompted by their *entente cordiale* on religious questions." The same paper says that committees have been formed at Pesth and Vienna, at the instigation, it is said, of Dr. Von Dollinger, for the purpose of directing the religious movement with which the name of that scholar is connected in Austria and Hungary. We also hear that a Central Committee of Action has been formed at Munich, under the special auspices of Lord Acton, who is busily engaged in spreading the opinions of Dr. Von Dollinger at Turin, Florence, and London. Diocesan meetings are to be held in Silesia and Upper Austria, and in the autumn there is to be a great general assembly at Heidelberg.

The Prussian Government has assigned a chapel at Kuttowitz to the priest Kaminski, who was excommunicated a few days since for refusing to submit to the infallibility dogma, for the celebration of mass for the anti-infallibility party. The Minister of Worship, Von Mühler, before leaving Berlin for Salzburg, issued a general order to the provincial governments to report to him on his return upon the political agitations undertaken in their districts by the clerical party.

Dr. Dollinger has been elected Rector of the University of Munich by 54 votes to 6.

In an interesting article on "Bismark and the Ultramontanes," the *Pall Mall Gazette* points out the importance of the recent action of the Prussian Chancellor.

By certain strokes of the pen, set forth in a curt Royal order of unimpeachable legality, Prince Bismark has stripped of its denominational character the official organisation that is in existence in Prussia for the regulation of relations to the State of the religious bodies recognised by it. At first sight the change seems confined to a matter of mere administration; but in truth it is one which affects the very root of the system which the representatives of the Roman Catholic Church insist on as indispensable for the just maintenance of its indelible rights. In Prussia the relations between the State and the religious communities are under the direction of a Minister presiding over the Department of worship and education. Hitherto it has been the rule to have separate boards for the Protestant and Catholic sections, the councillors on these boards being respectively members of the denominations with which they had to deal; and it has been a standing charge that through this form of organisation the action of the department has assumed an undue ecclesiastical character, intensified by the pronounced Ultramontanist of the Catholic councillors on the board. By the Royal order just issued these denominational boards are done away with, and the Minister is left to deal in all matters without any professed denominational councillors. The reason stated for the introduction of this change is, that the settlement of points directly affecting the legal constitution of the Church having been completed, any questions that may in future arise must lie within the province of merely legal issues involving no denominational considerations. In a word, the dealings contemplated as henceforth existing between the State and the Church are such only as are of a secular nature, and all the high-flying notions of specific claims are thrust aside by this characteristic Prussian ukase.

This result is owing to the position taken up by

the Ultramontanes, who, on the opening of the first German Parliament, under the leadership of Bishop Kettler, moved an address to the Crown, asking for intervention in behalf of the Pope and demanding specific denominational concessions, and thus committed the blunder of connecting themselves, for the gain of some votes, with the numerically insignificant but yet not quite innocuous element hostile to the unity of Germany. Still they have showed great strength in Bavaria, where the King and the Government have lately given Dr. Dollinger a half-hearted support.

The Bavarian bishops were allowed to set at defiance the Royal power, in virtue of the Concordat, to forbid the promulgation of Roman decrees without the King's exequatur, and they were permitted to proceed against Dr. Dollinger's companions with extreme severity. It is known that the latitude thus given to Ultramontane passions was due to the influence of the Bavarian Premier, Count Bray, a statesman of wavering resolution and avowedly indisposed to sacrifice one point more than he could of Bavarian autonomy. It thus came about that in this very important portion of the young empire parties were banded together which aimed at acquiring ecclesiastical ascendancy and preventing the realisation of an effective unity; the inevitable consequence being that the Catholic dissenters had to look to the removal of the anti-Unitarian Bray for their protection from episcopal vengeance, and that Bismark on his part was impelled to reinforce the vigour of a dissenting movement which furnished the most immediate instrument for destroying an influence hostile to the consolidation of his great political structure. It was under such circumstances that, with characteristic determination, Prince Bismark issued the Royal order which deprived of their official position as councillors men of notoriously Ultramontane views, and at the same time inflicted a public and galling blow on the pretensions so stubbornly put forth by the hierarchy. The consequences of this step have been immediate. The position of Count Bray, since some time threatened by the opposition of several colleagues who pressed for an assertion of the King's authority over the daily growing truculence of the bishops, has at last proved untenable. The Bishop of Munich has, indeed, gone so far as to try and deprive Dr. Friedrich of a Royal preferment which he holds; but the attempt has ended in the Premier's fall and the accession of men who are not likely to tolerate ecclesiastical encroachment, and who are animated by a truer sense of German patriotism than the late Minister. Thus it has come about that what at first seemed a controversy on points of faith has grown into a political element of capital importance; and Prince Bismark once more has shown his statesmanlike instinct in comprehending and dealing with what was veiled beneath the semblance of a mere scholastic discussion.

The *Guardian* publishes an interesting letter from Dusseldorf describing the course of ecclesiastical events in Germany:—"A regular crusade against the Liberal Catholic newspapers seems to have set in on the part of the German bishops. Besides the proceedings related in my last letter against the *Passauer Zeitung*, special journals have been condemned by the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishops of Trèves, Ermland, Paderborn, Mayence, and Munster, and the reading of them pronounced sinful. The Vicar-General of the diocese of Passau has followed a violent pastoral of the bishop's by an injunction requiring all priests on a certain Sunday to read from the pulpit the bishop's letter against the *Passauer Zeitung*, and if one notice has no effect they are to read it again and again. Further, they are commanded to take as the especial subject of their public teaching the 'pernicious effects and the sinfulness' of reading journals and papers 'hostile to religion and the Church,' and to warn the faithful against these and like attempts to seduce them from the faith, and endanger their spiritual welfare. Lastly, they are bidden, in the course of the next four or six weeks, to inquire, and send word to the bishops' courts, how many copies of the condemned journal, and other Church-inimical papers, are taken in in each separate parish, and to send up the 'name and position' of those who read them. In the north the quarrel is still going on between the Bishop of Ermland and Dr. Wollmann. One or two letters have passed between the Bishop and the Prussian Minister of Education, in which the prelate could obtain no redress, so he took the law in his own hands and excommunicated the Professor." The *Volkesbote* (Ultramontane) contained lately the following horrible announcement:—"Of the Kalt-Catholics—i.e., cold Catholics, a spiteful nick name for Alt-Catholics, or old Catholics—ten are already dead, and one more lies dangerously ill, Professor Dr. Rothmund. Behold the finger of God!"

The latest contribution to the literature of the Alt-Catholics has just appeared from the pen of Professor von Schulte in Prague, a theologian second to none in Germany. The Professor lays down therein, and proceeds to prove, four points:—

1. The Church, which accepts the decrees of July 18, 1870, is not the Catholic Church which existed before July, 1870.
2. The July Church has no longer an Episcopate, only a universal bishop.
3. He who will have part in the Catholic Apostolic Church can and may reject the decrees of July 18.
4. Pius IX., and all bishops, priests, &c., who have submitted themselves to the July dogma, have divested themselves of the right to be considered as representatives of the Catholic Church, and no one is obliged to acknowledge their jurisdiction.

These theses are outspoken enough, and point in the direction to which all the later acts of the party are tending—breaking loose from Rome and her unrighteous exercise of power. The following sentences are very significant:—

The "Catholic" Church is in full process of disintegration: the July Catholics are really in power, on the ground only of personal possession, though [the] cause

possidendi has fallen through: the Catholics of the old faith give themselves to the hope that the Lord will abate the confusion by bringing about an end to the July decrees. It is possible that this may soon take place; it is certain that the true old Catholic religion will triumph over Papalism and Ultramontanism, and that this will lead to a reformation of the Church in head and members, for which mankind has longed for five hundred years. But it is also possible that, as in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, so now also might may triumph, and the truth be apparently suppressed. In that case the outward Church, which has its sole basis in July 18, 1870, would fully ripen towards its disintegration. For it is not to this Church that Christ has promised His eternal assistance. The majority may, as has happened before, lose the true faith; but that faith will abide according to the Word of Christ.

Passing on to the political aspect of the question, the Professor reasons that the German States are under no contract with the Church of July 18—that is a new religious body, with whom Concordats were not made and are not binding. The Old Catholics, it is argued, are the Church with whom the State has contracted, and they therefore claim protection and support from the Government. The following courses of action are finally pressed upon the Bavarian Government:—

1. If the Bavarian bishops wish still to be considered as representatives of the Catholic Church, the Government must proceed against them for the publication of the decrees of July 18 without the legally necessary *placet*. As the bishops have thus placed themselves above the law of the State, the Government is released from their obligations, and is authorised to stop their payments to the bishops, chapters, seminaries, &c.
2. The Government has the right to declare that the Concordat signed between it and the Pope is cancelled by the decrees of July 18. The Government can then simply take up that position which they occupied before the Concordat. In this case, also, it must proceed against the bishops who have trodden the law under foot. In either case, it must protect those Catholics who are holding to the Catholic Church which is acknowledged by State law, in the right to exercise their religion, and may not allow them to be oppressed or insulted from the pulpit, or in pastorals, &c.
3. The Government can declare that the bishops and priests who hold to the new dogmas should henceforth have no right to be considered as representatives of the acknowledged Church, and that it is free of all its obligations towards them.

The Duke of Norfolk, it is said, is about to expend £100,000 in the construction of a Roman Catholic church at Arundel, his seat in Surrey.

It is stated that the Rev. A. J. Harrison, minister of the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Castle-green, Bristol, has just seceded from that body and is about to join the Church of England.

THE UNIVERSITIES QUESTION IN IRELAND.—The Trinity College and University of Dublin Bill, introduced by Mr. Fawcett and Dr. Lyon Playfair, is the first order of the day for to-day, Wednesday. It is rumoured that the Government intend to oppose the bill by supporting the "previous question."

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT.—The Act to repeal the law for preventing the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles in respect of places in the United Kingdom has just been issued. The repeal of the 14th and 15th Vic., c. 60, is not to authorise or sanction the conferring, or attempting to confer, any rank, title, or precedence, authority, or jurisdiction, on or over any subject of the realm, by any person or persons in or out of the realm, other than the Sovereign thereof.

A PROTESTANT SCHOOL IN ROME.—Mrs. Gould's school, which is numbered amongst the "scandals of Rome" by English Infidiblists, is very largely attended. This lady began with two children three months ago, and there are now sixty little pupils learning to read and write, and sing little hymns in Italian. Mrs. Gould does not seek out the children. She opened the school, and their parents send them willingly, in spite of the opposition of one or two priests who have interfered with the school.—*Echo*.

THE QUEEN, THE POPE, AND A SCOTCH PRESBYTERY.—At a meeting of the Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh on Wednesday, a report was unanimously adopted condemning the recent action of the Queen, through the Government, congratulating the Pope on the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate. One of the divines characterised the Pope as the representative of despotism, the deceiver of souls, and the enemy of human liberty. It was also agreed, on the motion of Dr. Begg, to petition against the bill introduced into Parliament by the Home Secretary to annul the oppressive Act of Charles II., regarding Sunday observance.

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—The New Testament Company concluded its twelfth session on Friday, having been engaged during the four days, from Tuesday inclusive, with the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth chapters of St. Mark. The first revision of these chapters was completed, and the next meeting of the company is fixed for the 17th of October. The names of Dr. Angus and Dr. A. Roberts should be added to the list which we gave on Wednesday of the members present at the session just concluded. The negotiations with the University Presses for the printing of the revised version are still going on, but they have not yet reached a point at which any positive announcement of the probable result would be justifiable.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.—The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Mansel) died suddenly on Monday morning at his residence in the City. The cause of death was the bursting of a blood-vessel in the head. The great bell of the cathedral tolled during the forenoon. Dr. Mansel was the eldest son of the Rev. H. L. Mansel,

Rector of Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, and was born in 1820. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. in Easter Term, 1843, first class in classics and mathematics; was ordained deacon in 1844, and priest in 1845. He was Bampton Lecturer in 1858; was appointed Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy in 1859, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford in 1867, and Dean of St. Paul's on the death of Dean Milman in 1868.

VALIDITY OF BEQUESTS TO CONVENTS.—Vice-Chancellor Wickens was called upon on Thursday to determine the validity of a bequest to a convent. The case is said to be the only one of the kind which has occurred in England since the Reformation. A lady named Frances Manners left by her will considerable property to the Newport Catholic Chapel, the Brighton Catholic Chapel, the Dominican Convent at Carisbrooke, and the Sisters of the Charity of St. Paul, at Selley Oak, near Birmingham. The bequests to the chapels were not disputed, and the question argued was whether the convent and the sisters of charity were capable of taking their shares of the estate. His Honour decided in favour of the two religious institutions.

THE OPENING OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND PULPITS TO DISSENTERS.—The Executive Committee of the Liberation Society have passed some resolutions, in which, while expressing a desire to remove legal hindrances to fraternal intercourse between the Church of England and Dissenters, they state that they are unable to support Mr. Cowper-Temple's proposal to allow other persons than the Established clergy to preach in parish churches. They think it inadequate, because limited to preaching; and inconsistent, because it will not allow the Established clergy to occupy Nonconformist pulpits. They also consider it to be incompatible with the principle that the religious teaching of an Establishment should be subject to State-control, and, further, "believe that the object at which the proposal, presumably, aims, cannot be realised so long as the Church of England occupies a position of legal superiority over other churches." The resolutions appear in our advertising columns.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF LUTON.—In his recent book entitled "The Straw Plaiting and Straw Hat and Bonnet Trade; with a digest of the recent Census for the Luton District," Mr. Austin, Deputy-Superintendent Registrar of Luton, gives some interesting details in reference to the places of worship in the district:—"In 1860 there were eight places of worship in the township of Luton, with accommodation for 8,000 persons. The town now contains sixteen places of worship, with seats for about 11,960 people, and the number of Sunday-school scholars has increased from 3,015 in 1860, to 4,076 in 1871. In the town of Luton the accommodation provided by the various religious denominations is as follows:—Church of England, 2,250 sittings; Wesleyan Methodists, 1,054; Baptists, 3,560; Congregationalists, 1,150; Society of Friends, 300; total, 11,960 for a population (excluding children under eight years of age) of 12,523. Taking the whole district the accommodation is actually in excess of the population. The total number of sittings is 26,468, while the total number of adults and of children of eight years of age and upwards is 24,820. Of these sittings 7,303 are provided by the Church of England; 7,975 by the Wesleyan Methodists; 2,860 by the Primitive Methodists; 6,184 by the Baptists; 1,750 by the Congregationalists; 300 by the Society of Friends; and 140 in a place of worship belonging to no specified denomination. In Luton the attendance of the various congregations is said to be far above the average of the towns in general."

THE RITUALISTS AND THE PURCHAS JUDGMENT.—A London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—"If we may judge from the services conducted in the churches of the advanced Ritualists, the latest victory obtained by the Church Association has been but a barren triumph. There has been no 'abolition of Purchas,' so far as that gentleman is the representative of a party. Those who 'celebrated' facing the altar still do so, those who used the 'mixed chalice' still use it. Moreover, in thus ignoring the jurisdiction of the Privy Council, many of the clergy are supported by their congregations. The churches where these things are done are crowded, not merely by curious spectators, but by regular worshippers, whose approval is manifested in the most practical manner—contributions from their own pockets. Thus in St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, the offertory has for the half-year just ended been over 2,000.—an amount all the more worthy of consideration because, during the previous half-year, a special effort was made for the building of the church, and considerably more than double that amount was raised. Yet at this church not only the last, but also the penultimate judgment of the Final Court of Appeal is disregarded, and the altar candles are lighted. In a town not far from London one of the churchwardens threatened to prosecute the rector for disregarding the last judgment of the court by standing before the altar. Thereupon Mr. Hubbard, who was formerly in Parliament, and who built St. Alban's Church, Holborn, at once came forward and promised to pay all the costs of the suit in the Bishop's and the Arches Courts, and before the Privy Council. The intending prosecutor thereupon abandoned his intention. Something has been said about the prosecution of Canon Liddon by the Church Association. But a difficulty has been interposed. The Bishop of London will not institute proceedings unless the great High Church preacher is presented by the

body to which he belongs. Seeing that the chapter of St. Paul's is composed of such men as Canon Gregory, &c., it is not likely that this condition will be complied with, and the association will have to seek out some less notable defendant."

Religious and Denominational News.

The Rev. E. Johnson, B.A., has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church and congregation in Red Lion-street, Boston, to become their pastor.

The Rev. J. C. Forth has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Bingley, having accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist Church at Warksworth.

A METHODIST CHAPEL FOR ROME.—Mr. Fernley, of Southport, has given 5,000*l.* to the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the erection of a chapel in Rome.

ST. GILES'S.—Bloomsbury Chapel Mission Hall, Moor-street, St. Giles's, having been enlarged and painted at an expense of nearly 500*l.*, has been reopened by sermons preached by the Revs. W. Stott and G. W. McCree. On Wednesday evening, July 19, a social meeting was held, when the Rev. Dr. Brock presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. H. Burton, and Messrs. Frederick Benham, Robert Hogg, D. Raymond, J. Clarke, and other friends; the Rev. G. W. McCree, the pastor, being at Liverpool with his son, who was on his way to Canada.

OPEN-AIR MISSION.—On Monday evening the quarterly meeting was held in the Mission Hall, Queen-square, Westminster, where tea was provided for the preachers by Mr. Robert Baxter. The chair was afterwards occupied by the Rev. John Stoughton, D.D., who addressed a few friendly words to the preachers on the spirit in which they should prosecute their work. The Rev. James Culross, D.D., minister of Highbury-hill Chapel, then delivered the quarterly address on "The Gospel consistent with all known truth," showing very forcibly the reasonableness of Christianity. The Rev. David Brown, D.D., of Aberdeen, and the Rev. H. M. Barnett, also took part in the meeting.

BARTON FABIS, LEICESTERSHIRE.—A farewell service of an interesting kind was held here on Wednesday, June 28th, on the occasion of the removal of the Rev. W. Hill, who for the last five or six years has been one of the pastors of this church, but who is expecting, in the course of the summer, with Mrs. Hill, to return to Orissa as a missionary. A goodly number met for tea in the afternoon. In the evening a public meeting was held, which was presided over by the Rev. W. Garrom. Mr. Thos. Kirkman, one of the deacons of the church, read an address, after which he presented a purse, containing twenty-five sovereigns, to Mr. Hill, and a gold watch to Mrs. Hill, as tokens of affectionate regard from friends belonging, for the most part, to the church and congregation. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. G. Salisbury, M.A., Hugglescote; C. Springthorpe, Hepstonstall Slack; W. Salter, Coalville; and by Messrs. T. Deacon, jun., and Bates, who expressed the esteem in which they held those valued friends, and gave utterance to ardent desires and prayers for their future usefulness and happiness.

ISLINGTON.—The Elder-walk Branch-Church of Harecourt Chapel (Dr. Raleigh's), which is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Matthew Smith, has so grown that for a considerable time there has been no room for further increase. In six years 219 have joined the church, and there are 152 now on the church books, while the room in which they worship is intended for only 150 seats. It therefore became imperative to erect a larger place of worship; and the church at Harecourt, with their usual liberality, responded to this call for help. On Monday, July 31st, the foundation-stone of a chapel to seat 500 persons, and schools with class-rooms underneath, was laid by Mrs. Robert Sinclair, a silver trowel being presented to her for that purpose. Mr. Robert Sinclair, the chairman and treasurer of the building committee, briefly recapitulated the history of the movement, and stated that before the building was begun upwards of 2,000*l.* was subscribed, and the entire cost of the land, building, and furnishing would not exceed 2,650*l.* There was promised and laid on the stone during the evening over 300*l.* The Revs. H. Simons, C. Dukes, J. Thain Davidson, J. Johnstone, J. W. Atkinson, and Dr. Geikie were present, and took part in the service.

THE CITY MISSIONARIES.—An interesting gathering of the City Missionaries and their wives belonging to the South-East London Auxiliary of the London City Mission took place, on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Holt Skinner, at their residence, 11, Morden-road, Blackheath, on Friday evening. A capital tea was provided in the grounds belonging to the house, to which about 100 sat down, a short time was then spent by the company in rambling through the grounds, and then short practical addresses were delivered to the missionaries by gentlemen who were invited to meet them. Mr. Skinner, in a few brief words, welcomed the missionaries to his house and grounds, and said that three more missionaries being required in the Blackheath district, he would take charge of one and provide means for a second, in the earnest hope that some other Christian friend would be found who would guarantee the maintenance of the third. Mr. Skinner accompanied this proposal with the proviso that the

Committee of the City Mission should provide suitable men for the work. The Rev. J. Robinson, secretary of the mission, said that although he was pleased at the determination come to by Mr. Skinner, yet the condition which accompanied it demanded the serious consideration of all connected with the mission; for although they often experienced difficulty in raising the necessary funds, yet the difficulty in providing suitable men was far greater, as there were already fourteen districts vacant and waiting to be supplied with men whom God may raise up for the work. The rev. gentleman then drew a terrible picture of the misery and wretchedness of the homes in which the labours of the missionaries were carried on, and quoted some examples of the good resulting from those labours. Mr. Rennie, Mr. Leibstein, and the Rev. J. Sergeant followed with earnest practical addresses.

Correspondence.

TESTS AMONG NONCONFORMISTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that more than a few able and worthy ministers of the Baptist and Independent persuasions, some of them graduates of Cambridge and London, all of them men of established character, are at this moment deprived of opportunities of exercising a settled ministry through the circumstance that they have embraced the doctrine of Immortality in Christ alone. Some of these faithful servants of Christ have been compelled by their own consciences to abandon churches whose trust-deeds set forth the doctrine of natural immortality as one of the conditions of ministry, to the great regret of the communities whom they served. Others have been ejected from posts of labour through the refusal of colleagues to work with men who denied the Scriptural character of the doctrine that all unregenerate persons, including children dying in youth, are in danger of eternal misery. The practical question arises, How are they to obtain new appointments? They will none of them teach what they consider fearful slanders on the character of God, hindering faith and love, and provoking infidelity on every hand. But what churches will receive them? And who will recommend them to the attention of the public? College tutors have their own men to provide for, and the eminent ministers who share with them the confidence of the public will seldom risk their own good name as true believers by recommending a man known to agree with those who reject the dogma of natural immortality. There seems, therefore, to be some excuse for the step which I now take, in conformity with the request of many friends, in asking your readers who may be deacons of churches destitute of pastors, to hear some of the gentlemen to whom I have above referred. They are all of them such men as you do not meet with every day, both in point of earnestness and ability, and one or two of them men whose names are held in high honour by large circles; and if I may be honoured to be the medium of communication, as has been suggested, I shall count the requisite correspondence one of the most useful additions to my labour. How long will the churches continue to make a test of the dogma of eternal misery, which so few in private seem earnestly to believe? Surely the names of some of the very leading men amongst us, who make no secret of their faith on the question of natural immortality, might show the elective bodies that it will not be possible much longer to exclude from pastorates good men who dispute that doctrine, or to maintain as one of the articles of trust-deeds the assertion of it.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

EDWARD WHITE.

Brathay House, Tufnell Park, N.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your last issue you describe me as "late student of the College, Regent's Park." It is true I am a "late student," because I left there two years ago. But as since that time I have been to many parts of the United Kingdom as a deputation for the Baptist Missionary Society, and have been much in Ireland for the Baptist Irish and Home Missionary Society, I should have been described as a "young Baptist minister." Allow me to say that nothing but hostility on the part of one of your contemporaries led it to make the above assertion a week before yourself.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. ALEX. HATCHARD,

Trustee of Devonshire-square Chapel, London.
Beaumont-square, E.

MISS RYE'S EMIGRATION SCHEME.—Among the passengers who sailed from Liverpool on Thursday on board the Allan steamer Peruvian were seventy boys and nine girls collected from Kensington, Islington, Marlborough, Birmingham, Winchester, Sunderland, East Preston, Portsea Island, Walsall, Stourbridge, and Alverstoke, in order that they may proceed to Miss Rye's Home at Niagara, and have suitable locations and means of livelihood provided for them. In the absence of Miss Rye, who is in America, the juvenile emigrants were placed in charge of a properly-qualified matron.

Public Schools.

NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BISHOP STORTFORD.

In our last number we gave a short account of the annual meeting of this school, presided over by Mr. Grimwade, of Ipswich. We now subjoin in full the report of the examiner sent by the Syndicate of Cambridge University, which, we need hardly say, is a very trying ordeal to go through:—

July 17, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you, for the information of the Syndicate, my report upon the Bishop Stortford Nonconformist Grammar School, which, in accordance with your instructions, I have recently examined.

TIME OCCUPIED BY EXAMINATION.—I gave three days to the examination during which the boys worked a series of papers, which I had previously prepared for them. Each of the six forms in the school were also examined by me *viva voce* for two or three hours. The number of boys in each form being small, I tested them for the most part *viva voce* in their French and classical translations, and restricted my French and classical papers principally to grammatical questions. The mathematical portion of the examination was conducted by means of papers. I beg to enclose with this report a copy of each paper set.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL.—The school consists at present of about seventy-eight pupils, twelve of whom are day boys. It has only been established during the last three years. Many of the boys are being prepared for mercantile pursuits, but it is hoped that some when they leave the school will enter upon a university course, for which the studies pursued in the upper forms are well suited to prepare them. The school buildings are ample and commodious. In addition to one large schoolroom there are also several classrooms, a large dining-hall, and very spacious dormitories. Adjoining the house are a good playground and a cricket-field.

STAFF OF TEACHERS.—The staff of teachers appears to me to be quite sufficient for the number of boys at present in the school. In addition to the head-master there are four resident masters, and a French master is also in regular attendance.

The general course of instruction embraces English grammar, geography, and history, Latin, Greek, French arithmetic, and mathematics. German and music, and some other subjects, are also taught.

The following statement will show the attainments of the various forms, beginning with the head or sixth form.

Form VI. (three boys).—The boys in this form have been on an average three years in the school. They all showed an excellent knowledge of Latin grammar, and did their Latin translations extremely well. Two of them also did well in Greek, and Dodd especially so. Two did very well in arithmetic, and moderately well in algebra, but they are all capable of much improvement in Euclid. They have only recently commenced trigonometry. In this they did fairly. Their general knowledge of English history, political and physical geography, and of English grammar, is (with the exception of one bad failure in geography) very good indeed, and their spelling almost perfect. This proves that they have been well taught in those subjects in the lower forms of the school. Dodd is, on the whole, the first in this form.

Form V. (six boys).—In English history three did very well, the others fairly. In geography all but one excellently. In grammar two very well, and three well. In Latin translation two did very well, and three others well. In Latin grammar the knowledge shown was remarkably good and accurate. Two boys did nearly all the questions which I set. In Euclid one did well, two fairly, and three badly. In algebra one did fairly, the others badly. The arithmetic in this class needs great improvement. It ought, however, to be mentioned that three out of the six boys have only been in the school during the last four or eight months. Those who have been longest in the school did some dictation for me, which was almost free from errors. They also read aloud much better than the others.

Form IV. (eight boys).—Only three boys in this form have been more than one year in the school. The English papers done by this form deserve much commendation. In Latin the boys did very well; remarkably so in Latin grammar. In arithmetic I was much more satisfied with them than with Form V. This was also the case in Euclid and algebra. Two boys, Joseland and Porter, did for me a faultless piece of dictation, and all the boys wrote their answers with great neatness and care. I was also much pleased by their knowledge of Milton's *Comus*.

Form III. (fourteen boys).—In this form the geography was good, the English history fair, the English grammar remarkably good. In arithmetic one boy did excellently, one very well, two or three moderately well, and most of the others very badly. Several of them have, however, been but a short time at the school. In Euclid nearly every boy knew the definitions, and the first few propositions of Book I. with great accuracy; in the elementary portion of algebra which they had prepared, they did very badly. Five boys did their dictation excellently, and one read aloud remarkably well; most of the others moderately well.

Form II.—Division 1. (eleven boys).—The boys in this division failed on the whole in their Latin translation, inasmuch as only three did it well, but in almost everything else that they did they surprised me by their knowledge and accuracy, and proved to me that they had been remarkably well taught.

Division 2. (eleven boys).—Several of the boys in this division did well, others badly. With two exceptions they all failed to do well in Latin translation, but they did much better in Latin grammar. The arithmetic done by the first division of this form, and by three or four boys in the second division, deserves the highest commendation. The examination extended to the end of vulgar fractions, and perfectly satisfied me.

Form I.—Division 1. (eight boys); Division 2. (fourteen boys).—The boys in this form did very well, especially in arithmetic and in English history. Several read aloud, and did their dictation excellently.

I have now to speak of the examination in Bible knowledge and in French.

In Bible knowledge the standard throughout the

school is remarkably good—indeed, all the forms did so well that it is unnecessary to mention their attainments separately. I ought, however, to state that the IV. Form did better than the V. and VI. Forms. Two boys, Joseland and Porter, in the IV. Form, deserve special commendation. I was also pleased to find that the boys in Forms I. and II. not only knew well the special portion of the Bible which they had prepared, but also had a good general knowledge of the whole Bible.

In French the standard was also so good that I may speak of it with regard to the school as a whole. I consider that the boys are unusually well taught in this subject. The pronunciation was somewhat faulty in Form II., but otherwise remarkably good. The French translation was done exceedingly well, except by the lower division of Form II. The knowledge of French grammar was hardly so good. More attention might well be paid to it by several boys in the four upper forms of the school.

In conclusion, I must praise the discipline and order of the school. The boys were cheerful, attentive, and obedient, and the arrangements made for the examination all that could be desired.

My opinion upon the whole is, that in English grammar and geography the school does remarkably well, and in English history well. The spelling is, as a rule, especially good; the writing, in many cases, excellent, although in others faulty. The arithmetic is excellent in the two lowest forms; in the higher forms it needs much attention, as also do the Euclid and algebra. The Latin and French are, upon the whole, very good. This is also the case with the knowledge of Greek shown by those few boys who have learnt it. The Biblical knowledge is very praiseworthy. There is much promise for the future in the boys of the upper part of the Second Form, especially in Lockhart, sen., and Robertshaw, as also in several boys in Forms III., IV., and V., amongst whom I may name Simmonds, jun., J. Wood, Joseland, Porter, Hepburn, Edwards, and Naylor.

I am sorry to hear that there is not much probability that any of the boys who will shortly leave the school will enter at one of the Universities. I hope, however, that Howard, who is the youngest boy in the 6th Form, or some of those whom I have named in the lower forms, will work on with this view. So much attention is paid to English and to Latin grammar in this school, that it is to be hoped that the parents of those boys who do well and who rise to the higher forms will allow them to remain as long as possible, and thereby give them time to add to their knowledge of English and Latin, a good acquaintance with Greek and mathematics, in which case I have no doubt but that some will soon make such progress as will enable them to gain University honours.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

EDMUND LEDGER,
(Late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.)
To the Secretary of the Syndicate
appointed by the University to provide for the
Examination of Schools.

The HEAD MASTER explained that in regard to Scripture history the examination had been conducted in reference to a larger portion than the classes had had time to read, and the elder boys had been studying mathematics rather than arithmetic.

The following is the list of prizes awarded:—

- 1ST FORM.—1ST DIVISION.
I. Seymour George March, "Boy's Own Treasury."
II. Alfred Bishop, Wood's "Curiosities of Ornithology."
1ST FORM.—2ND DIVISION.
I. Herbert Livens, Dickens's "History of England."
II. Russell Prentice, Adams's "Beautiful Butterflies."
2ND FORM.—1ST DIVISION.
I. Charles Farquharson Maltby, "Beattie" and "Goldsmith."
II. Philip Lockhart, "Rob Roy Canoe."
2ND FORM.—2ND DIVISION.
I. William Cuthbertson, Tennyson's "Holy Grail."
II. Samuel Wheeler, Wordsworth's Poems.
3RD FORM.
I. John Livingstone Wood, "Tyndale's New Testament."
II. Alfred Andrews, "Loved Haunts of Cowper."
4TH FORM.
I. J. W. Joseland, Lewis' "Physiology of Common Life."
II. J. H. Champ, Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea."
5TH FORM.
I. Douglas Fraser, Tyndall's "Fragments of Science."
II. Duncan Stuart Hepburn, Figuier's "Mammalia."
6TH FORM.
I. Charles J. Dodd, Wood's "Illustrated Natural History" 3 vols. 8vo, presented by Mrs. Heard.
II. Edward Slater, Glaisher's "Travels in the Air."
SPECIAL PRIZES.
GOOD-CONDUCT PRIZE AWARDED BY THE BOYS.
E. Rook, Gledstone's "Life of George Whitefield."
DRAWING.
W. J. Eusden, Biart's "Young Naturalist."
MUSIC.
I. R. H. Smith, "Rob Roy on the Jordan," presented by Mr. Harvey.
II. J. W. East, "Wood's 'Strange Dwellings.'"
Extra Prize.
Aug. Tozer, Wedgwood's "Life of J. Wesley," presented by Mr. Bing.
Proximi Accessorunt.—Lockhart, Durant, Champ.
SHORTHAND.
Grey Durant, Smiles's "Huguenots."
SINGING.
William Howard, Selden's "Table Talk."
WRITING.
J. T. Savill.
SWORD DRILL.
Garrard, sen.
MARCHING DRILL.
Bishop, sen.
EXTRA PRIZE.
2ND FORM.—1ST DIVISION.
I. H. W. Robertshaw, Spenser's Poems.
II. H. L. Fraser, Cooper's "Thames and Tweed."

Certificates of the Cambridge Local Examinations were awarded to—

Seniors.—C. J. Dodd and E. Slater.
Juniors.—D. S. Hepburn, O. Edwards, W. Howard, J. W. Joseland, J. T. Savill, J. Garrard, and Bentley, sen.

After speeches from Dr. Mullens, the Rev. W. Marshall, Dr. Lockhart, and the Rev. T. Rudd, headmaster of Lewisham School, the CHAIRMAN said he believed he was right in announcing that at the commencement of the next term the old house would be opened as a ladies' school.

Dr. LOCKHART said he had very great pleasure in proposing, on behalf of the parents of the children, a resolution in which the pupils would all sympathise—a vote of thanks to the Rev. R. Allott, the respected principal of the school, for the kindness and ability which had characterised his management of the school during the past year. (Loud applause.)

The CHAIRMAN: That vote does not need a second; you have carried it by acclamation. (Cheers.)

The Rev. R. ALLIOTT said he felt much indebted to those by whom he was surrounded for the kind terms in which they had conveyed their confidence in him, and very grateful to Mr. Rudd for the speech which he had made. Still, there was one alteration which he should wish to be made in the resolution, which would enable him to accept it with much more satisfaction. He desired that a recognition should be therein made of the services of the four gentlemen by whom he had been so ably assisted in his school. They were four as honest, hard-working men as were to be found in England, and he believed that the parents owed a great debt of gratitude to them for the careful, painstaking way in which they discharged the trust reposed in them. Of this he considered the examination report was a very handsome proof. He considered that no school in the country would have any occasion to be ashamed of such a report as that. If for a moment he might forget that he was headmaster, and speak as a Congregationalist to Congregationalists, he might say that no such parent need be afraid of making a mistake in sending his children to this school. Much had been said to the youths, and he felt he might now say for them, that after careful observation he did not believe there was what would be termed a bad-hearted boy in the school. The principles which Mr. Conder had set forth of manliness, nobleness, probity, and gentleness were largely manifested. There was such a tone pervading the school that he believed any well-disposed boy would be benefited by coming amongst such companions. (Cheers.)

The usual hearty cheers were given, not forgetting Mrs. Brooks, the matron, whose popularity among the boys was undiminished.

The proceedings closed with the doxology, and the benediction by the Rev. J. C. Rock, of Thaxted.

It was announced that the school would re-assemble on the 5th of September.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.

The 227th half-yearly court and election of the above institution was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, Mr. Welch, treasurer, in the chair. Mr. Joseph Soul, the secretary, read a statement of the present position of the school; from which it appeared that there are now 373 children in the school—246 boys and 127 girls, and 25 more would be admitted at the present election, viz., 18 boys and 7 girls. The building will accommodate 400 children, and the committee hope, by the liberality of the public, to continue to admit each succeeding year to the full extent of the accommodation. Each boy on leaving receives 5*l.* as an outfit, and each girl three guineas, and rewards, varying from 5*s.* to 2*l.*s., are annually granted for seven years to those who fill their situations with satisfaction to their employers. The rewards given during the past year have amounted to 58*l.* The educational examination of the children took place in June last, and the result was in every way satisfactory. The sanitary condition of the school is also good. The girls are brought up to needlework, and as domestic servants, and during the past year 31,170 different articles of clothing had been made and mended in the girls' workroom. The report concluded by stating that the charity depended upon voluntary contributions for at least four-fifths of its income, and at the present time was greatly in need of assistance. The Chairman, having briefly advocated the claims of the charity upon the public, said there were no less than 124 children on the list of candidates for admission. The report having been adopted, and the other routine business transacted, the election was proceeded with, the sum of 10*l.* having been set aside for division amongst the four highest unsuccessful candidates at the poll. The names of the successful candidates will be found in our advertising columns.

THE BANK HOLIDAYS.—An example well worthy of general compliance has been set by the well-known firm of Cook, Son, and Co., of St. Paul's-churchyard, in relation to the recent Bank Holiday Act. Those gentlemen have issued to all their customers a circular, in which they announce their intention to adopt, as a voluntary step, the provisions of the Act, and to close their warehouse on the four days prescribed by the Legislature—Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, the first Monday in August, which this year falls on the 7th, and Boxing-day.—*Daily Telegraph.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the LORD CHANCELLOR read a message from the Queen, relative to the making provision for Prince Arthur. Lord CAIRNS gave notice on behalf of the Duke of Richmond, of an alteration in the form and substance of the resolution which he had intended to propose upon the motion for the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill. Lord CAIRNS added that the amended motion would interpose no obstacle in the way of the second reading. Lord GRANVILLE expressed his satisfaction with the proposed alteration in the form of the motion. Lord EVERSLEY also rejoiced at the change, having feared that an inconvenient precedent was about to be established. A rider giving reasons for voting against the second reading was never permitted in the other House.

Lord CARNARVON, after some remarks on the apprehended approach of cholera, said he feared it was now too late for any legislative measures to meet the emergency. He referred to the Commission on Water Supply, and the measures recommended by the Sanitary Commission, and asked for a statement of the intentions of the Government. Lord KIMBERLEY, who said he regarded the existing alarm as to some extent unfounded, described the precautions about to be taken by the Government, and urged by them upon the local authorities. Mr. Stansfeld's bill, bringing all the powers of local government into one department, would be a great step in this direction. Lord SHAFTESBURY hoped that next year the question of water supply and Sir C. Adderley's Sanitary Consolidation Bill would receive due consideration.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock.

STATE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

On Friday Lord CAIRNS drew attention to the state of public business in Parliament, which he described as quite unexampled at that period of the year. As far as the House of Lords was concerned, there was not much now before it which would occupy time. But in the other House there were seventy-five bills waiting for consideration, including eighteen sent down by their lordships, which would perhaps again come back to them for final revision. Moreover, the Army, Navy, and Education Estimates had virtually to be disposed of. The Scotch Education Bill, the Government Land Bills, the sanitary measures to which the threatened approach of cholera gave so urgent an importance—these and a great many pressing measures had all been surrendered, while other business had been thrown into a dead lock, in order that the Ballot Bill might be got through the House of Commons and the responsibility of rejecting it cast on the House of Lords. The Government themselves had only recently been converted to the ballot, and their bill of last year was materially different from the present one. Denying that the right of adjourning Parliament rested either with the Crown or the Government, he insisted that each House was entitled to decide the question for itself; and that the Ballot Bill did not supply a sufficient justification for an autumn session.

Lord GRANVILLE admitted that the state of business in the other House was not satisfactory; but he attributed it to the manner in which the Army Bill had been opposed in that assembly. Amendments to the same effect were proposed one after another, the same questions were raised over and over again, and on a great portion of those numerous amendments the debates on the second reading were begun over again. This had been done to such a degree that the Government, who had been subjected to all sorts of attacks for incapacity and want of knowing how to conduct the business of the House, had thought it necessary to refrain even from defending themselves, lest they should give fresh opportunity of beginning debates upon utterly irrelevant matters. As to the recess, he had always protested, and should continue to protest, against this House, which clamoured for work at a time when the experience of nearly a hundred years had shown that it was almost impossible to get it, refusing, at a fixed season of the year, to give its attention to important measures that might be brought before it. The members of the Government liked holidays as well as other people, and he would have been very glad himself to have made and kept the engagements which had led noble lords opposite to defer their resolution on the Army Bill. He appealed to their Lordships not to refuse to make a sacrifice of personal convenience when a measure came up from the Commons in which the country took the greatest possible interest.

Lord ORANMORE made some remarks on the prosecutions connected with "The Confessional Unmasked," and the punishment of the rioters who assaulted Murphy at Whitehaven, which were answered by Lord MORLEY and Lord CARNARVON.

ST. KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL.

LORD NELSON, in moving for an address condemning the scheme proposed by the Royal Commissioners relative to St. Katharine's Hospital, which had been originally in the neighbourhood of the Tower, but was now in the Regent's Park, contended that more attention ought to be paid to the spiritual and educational necessities of the parishes adjacent to the old precincts of the hospital. The LORD CHANCELLOR, as one of the Commissioners, justified their report. The hospital was removed

in 1825 to Regent's Park, and as the commissioners discovered nothing to show that the hospital was founded to benefit any particular district, he trusted their Lordships would not overthrow the scheme of the commissioners. The Bishop of LONDON, speaking also for the Archbishop of Canterbury, contended that the claims and needs of the poor in and near the docks were much greater than those of the Regent's Park, and that the schools connected with the hospital ought to be in the neighbourhood in which the property of the hospital was situated. Lord DE ROS, as Governor of the Tower, advocated the claims of that district, and was of opinion there could be no doubt that the object of the charity was to benefit the neighbourhood where it was founded. Their lordships divided, when Lord NELSON's motion was carried by 22 contents against 20 not-contents.

Various bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned at ten minutes to eight.

On Monday, the Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills: Public Libraries (Scotland) Act (1867) Amendment Bill, Public Schools Act (1868) Amendment Bill, Election Commissioners' Expenses, Charters (Colleges), East India (Bishops' leave of absence), and a number of private bills.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Lord GRANVILLE, in moving an Address to Her Majesty, assuring her of the cheerful concurrence of their lordships in the measures necessary for making a suitable provision for Prince Arthur on coming of age, said that an honourable provision for the Queen's children was part of the contract made between the Legislature and the Sovereign on Her Majesty's accession to the throne, and passed a graceful eulogium upon the young Prince.

The Duke of RICHMOND cordially concurred in the Address, declaring that there was but one unanimous feeling of satisfaction on both sides of the House at the proposal.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

At the suggestion of Lord GRANVILLE,

The Duke of RICHMOND rose to propose as a substantive motion the resolution of which he had given notice, namely,—

That this House, before assenting to the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill, desires to express its opinion that the interposition of the Executive during the progress of a measure submitted to Parliament by Her Majesty in order to attain by the exercise of the Prerogative and without the aid of Parliament the principal object included in that measure, is calculated to depreciate and neutralise the independent action of the Legislature, and is strongly to be condemned.

(Cheers.) He contended that the Crown ought not to have been advised to exercise the Royal prerogative without reference to any Act of Parliament. If the Crown were advised that it was acting under statute, as had been asserted by Lord GRANVILLE on the evening the warrant was signed, it had been improperly advised, and Her Majesty's signature had been improperly obtained. Although it was in the power of the Crown to set up the network of vested interests created by army purchase, he maintained that the Crown could not alone, *ex mero motu*, get rid of them, and that it was a distinct interference with the legislative functions of their lordships to take the matter out of their hands while the bill was still before them. Was that House a deliberative assembly or not? or was its opinion only to be taken when it coincided with that of the Government? He asked their lordships to enter a protest, as strong and as decorous as Parliamentary usage allowed, against a course which threatened to render all discussion liable to be arrested by the "*Sic volo, sic jubeo*" of an imperious Minister.

Lord GRANVILLE, after a pleasant reference to the brightest gems of the duke's speech, which he declared to be his quotations from three of the speeches of his colleagues at the Mansion House, examined the alternatives before the Government, and declared that the only course open to them was to deal with army purchase by the Royal prerogative. The Government were asked why, if they had this power, they did not exercise it six months ago, but would it have been wise to abolish purchase before obtaining the assent of the House of Commons? Feeling that the effect of the resolution agreed to upon the second reading was to paralyse purchase in the army, to disorganise its discipline, and prevent the measures necessary for the amalgamation of the Line and the reserved forces, the Government did not shrink from the responsibility of a course which was, after all, strictly legal and constitutional. After criticising the changes made in the form and substance of the resolution now before the House, he adduced various precedents to show that purchase had been regulated and abolished by the authority of the Crown. Again reminding their lordships of the course taken by the late Duke of Wellington in abstaining from bringing the differences between the two Houses into prominence, but speaking against all hope that similar wisdom would be shown that night, he impressively pointed out the consequences of the resolution and its effect upon the public out of doors.

Lord SALISBURY accused the Government of having committed a grave breach of constitutional usage in having brought army purchase within Parliamentary jurisdiction, and in having afterwards snapped their fingers in their lordships' faces when they were outvoted. Examining and declaring to be insufficient the pretexts by which the conduct of the Government had been justified in calling up a dormant Royal prerogative, he expressed a belief that up to the rejection of the Army Bill the

Government had not determined to issue the Royal Warrant, but that in so doing they were actuated by passion and resentment. Lord GRANVILLE having given point to this charge by a Parliamentary cheer, Lord SALISBURY retorted that Lord GRANVILLE had been made the most reluctant instrument of insulting the order to which he belonged, but that their lordships knew the dictator under whom he served. After a scathing analysis of the majority of the Government in the Lower House, which he asserted was led by its extreme section, he argued that under such circumstances the functions of their lordships rose into peculiar prominence, and that it was their duty to remit to the decision of the constituencies measures passed under pressure of this kind. When their lordships were told that it was their duty always to agree with the other House, he asked whether it was worth while to retain their power by uniformly acting against their convictions. They complained of a great constitutional wrong.

You are called upon to defend the independence of Parliament against the misuse by an imperious Minister of the Prerogative of the Crown. You are called upon to stamp with disapprobation an act which has no precedent in English history—an act which, if you did not mark it as it deserves, would stand for ever in derogation and depreciation of the authority of the House to which you belong. (Cheers.) I know that the popular defence out of doors for the act of the Ministry is that any act, however unprecedented and unconstitutional, is venial if done in furtherance and in support of the opinions of the House of Commons. But such views are little in accordance with the preservation of the balance of the Constitution, and I am sure that on reflection they will be little approved by the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) Do not let it be said that this vote of censure is an impractical proceeding because it will not be followed by the resignation of the Ministers. This is the record of a solemn opinion which you place before your countrymen for their approval. (Hear.) It is an invitation to them to consider this great constitutional question. It is an invitation for them, who are in the last resort the supreme authority, to determine whether it is or is not right that every branch of the Constitution should observe with self-restraint and with courtesy the limits of each other's powers. (Cheers.) Those who are not favourable to our existing institutions, those who are in love with the sweet simplicity of a National Assembly elected by universal suffrage, and changing its Constitution once every twenty years—such persons, I have no doubt, will give their warm approval to an act which has set two branches of the Legislature in conflict at the bidding and under the patronage of the third. (Hear, hear.) But I am sure that the act of the Government will not be approved by those who value the special stability which, among all the nations of Europe, is the privilege of the institutions under which we dwell, and I am sure they will join with you in marking with deserved condemnation an act which, above all others, is a menace to the independence of Parliament and an insult to the acknowledged authority, and the never misused authority, of the House of Lords. (Loud cheers.)

The Duke of ARGYLL, who characterised the speech just delivered as one of the bitterest and narrowest party speeches he had ever heard, defended the conduct of the Government against the unconstitutional and unreasonable vote to which that House came on the Army Bill.

Lord CARNARVON claimed for the majority of their lordships great moderation in having averted many painful collisions with the other House. The Radical section of the other House clamoured for the suppression of that House whenever their lordships differed from them, but their lordships' House always had been free, and when it ceased to be so it ought no longer to exist. A question had been repeatedly asked that evening to which no real answer had been given, namely, whether or not Her Majesty's Government, in the early stages of this Army Bill, contemplated the course of action now adopted. If they did, then they ought to have used the prerogative without coming to Parliament at all. (Cheers.) But if, by the course they adopted, they sought to bring penal retribution on that House, that was not the act of a wise, prudent, and cautious statesman, but rather of a political gambler. (Cheers.)

Lord ROMILLY stated the reasons which induced him, with considerable pain, to join the Opposition Peers in protesting against the violent and offensive mode in which the Government had called upon their lordships to eat their own words. He expressed considerable doubts as to the legality of the Royal Warrant, and inquired whether the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been taken before it was issued.

Lord PENZANCE believed that the proper law officers had been consulted, and that if the opinion of Westminster Hall were taken it would be found that the act of the Government was perfectly legal and a proper exercise of legal powers.

Lord DERBY, as his speech on the Army Bill had been quoted in justification of the abolition of purchase by the Royal Warrant, said there was a wide difference between pointing out that a certain course was possible, and recommending that it should be taken. To use a homely illustration, suppose that a friend of his was in the habit of going to bed at night leaving the door of his house unlocked, and that he warned his friend that if he persisted in that carelessness he would be very likely to find some day or another that his house had been robbed. His lordship did not think it could fairly be contended that such a warning on his part was intended or could operate as an encouragement to robbery. (Laughter and cheers.) What they had to complain of was, not that this matter had been dealt with by the power of the Executive, but that it had first been put nominally and ostensibly under their

control and under the control of the other House of Parliament, and then suddenly and unexpectedly it had been withdrawn from them. (Hear, hear.) It was very much as if a solicitor who had been employed in the affairs of some person lately deceased were to allow two parties to go to law upon the merits of a certain will made by that deceased person, the solicitor having all the while in his custody a will of a later date by which to supersede it. (Laughter and cheers.) If the Government foresaw a difficulty they were bound not to put the Legislature and the country into that difficulty. If they did not foresee it that was another illustration of what he had often heard—that "much mischief may be done by well-intentioned blundering." (Laughter and cheers.) This step was bad as a constitutional proceeding, but still worse as a precedent. Regretting, for his own part, that the Government should have adopted that course, he did most heartily join in the vote of censure which they were asked to pass upon them. (Cheers.) The noble and learned lord (Penzance) appealed to their sense of practical utility, and he said, "Whether the Government are right or wrong, what benefit will this resolution effect?" It might not produce a political change, but it would be of some advantage, for they should put on record their opinion that power did not constitute right, that astuteness was not statesmanship, and that sharp practice did not pay in the long run. (Cheers.)

The Duke of SOMERSET thought that the Government had acted wisely in taking this question out of the hands of agitators and public meetings. It might have been better if a little more time had been taken in issuing the warrant, but purchase must go, and no other course than that which they adopted was really open to the Government.

Lord LONGFORD, having voted with the Government upon the Army Bill, stated the reasons which now induced him to vote with the party with which he always acted.

Lord RUSSELL, after an historical retrospect of the Acts regulating purchase, reaffirmed his opinion on the expediency of abolishing purchase, but justified his vote on the Army Bill in the absence of any plan of army reorganisation. Their lordships would also be perfectly justified in visiting with their condemnation the undue interposition of the Royal prerogative:—

Though this may not be a great emergency, it is a serious one, and the conduct of the Government may lead to mischief, which, if not arrested in time, may be of the gravest importance to the country. I see that the newspapers which favour the step taken by the Government taunt the House of Lords with being totally insignificant in themselves and with having pursued a selfish course in regard to purchase. The Government, of course, do not share this opinion, but their conduct rather reminds one of Sheridan's lines—

Whose spur insidiously applied
Provokes the caper it affects to chide.

(Laughter.) Certainly that seems to be the effect of the Royal Warrant. In conclusion, let me quote lines which have been quoted with reference to those who wish to destroy the House of Lords, and put an end to a Constitution which has given as much freedom and happiness as I believe any Constitution or any Government has conferred, or any people upon earth have enjoyed:—

Fond, impious man, thinkest thou that sanguine cloud
Thy hand has raised can quench the orb of day?
To-morrow he renews his golden flood,
And warms the nations with redoubled ray.

(Cheers.)

Lord NORTHBROOK replied to various points raised by Lord Russell and other speakers.

Lord CAIRNS insisted on the unprecedented nature of the course taken by the Government, and entered upon a legal argument to show that the Royal Warrant was not issued in the exercise of a statutory right. Describing prerogative as a power not conferred by statute, he reminded their lordships that both the Premier and Lord GRANVILLE assured Parliament that the warrant was not an act of the prerogative, but a statutory right, and it was clear that the advice given to the Sovereign was that she was not making use of her prerogative in issuing the warrant. The Government, therefore, stood convicted on their own confession of having through ignorance misrepresented to the Sovereign the character of the act she was performing, which, instead of being a statutory act, was, in fact, an act of the highest and most stringent prerogative. The time was past for prerogative, as such, to overthrow the net of vested interests sanctioned by statute. The Government had advised the Crown to break faith with the officers of the army, and had seriously undermined the dignity and independence of their lordships' House, and yet had not abolished purchase after all, but only produced a temporary suspension of it. Admitting that he disliked the theory of purchase, and that he should be very glad to get rid of it, he nevertheless first wanted to know what was to do its particular work. If the abolition of purchase had been referred beforehand to the Liberal party in the House of Commons, they would not have consented to see it accomplished by an act of the prerogative, but would have preferred that it should be decided by our Parliamentary system. If discreditable scenes had, as the Duke of Argyll stated, been witnessed in the other House, perhaps the manner in which that House was led had something to do with it. (Hear, hear.) However this might be, he objected to their lordships being made the victims of a *coup d'état* for any such reason. Remarking upon the singular coincidence that the Royal Warrant was taken for Her Majesty's signature by a nobleman bearing the title and herein following in the footsteps of the Viscount Halifax who

issued general warrants, he concluded a powerful peroration by saying:—

Read your bill a second time, but take with it the mark of censure and condemnation of this House—(Hear, hear)—censure and condemnation which I am persuaded will be approved by the deliberate opinion of the country, and confirmed by the verdict of history—censure and condemnation that at a crisis which demanded the wisdom and forbearance of statesmen, you, with the petulance and recklessness of children—(cheers)—in order to obtain an apparent and an unreal triumph at the moment, permanently violated and wantonly strained the Constitution of your country. (Renewed cheers.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR denied that the Government had been convicted, either on their own confession or otherwise, of having given advice to the Sovereign which had been unwarranted by facts. He explained that which was really conveyed to the Royal ear, and, replying in some detail to the legal arguments urged by Lord Cairns, came to the vote of censure, which, he said, was as little justified as any vote to be found in their journals. Quoting words used by the Duke of Richmond in a different sense, he said that defeat was more glorious to the vanquished in such a course than triumph to the victors could possibly be.

The House divided on the Duke of Richmond's resolution:—

Content	...	162
Not Content	...	82
Majority	...	80

The result was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

Lord NORTHBROOK moved that the bill be now read a second time. Viscount MELVILLE moved that the bill be read a second time on this day six months, but after some discussion consented to withdraw the amendment. He nevertheless repeated his conviction that the officers had no adequate security for the payment of their money. The bill was then read a second time.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Wednesday's sitting was given up to the metric question. In moving the second reading of his Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill, Mr. J. B. SMITH explained that it was founded on the report of a select committee which sat in 1862 to consider the question of weights and measures, and recommended that a uniform decimal system should be established, in place of the ten different systems then in use. A permissive bill authorising the metric system had been passed, but it was so badly drawn that the officers of the Crown had given their opinion that while the metric system was legal, if metric weights and measures were found on a man's premises he was liable to prosecution. The metric system was now compulsorily adopted by France, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Cuba, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Peru, Venezuela, and many other countries. On the 1st of January it would come into compulsory operation throughout all the States of Germany. It was compulsorily in operation among 200,000,000 people, and, including India, was in operation permissively among 200,000,000 more.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, in moving the rejection of the bill, quoted scientific authorities to show the superior convenience of our present measurement. The metric system he ridiculed as an absurd product of French vanity, which had not even the merit of scientific accuracy. Mr. STEVENSON seconded the amendment. Sir C. B. ADDERLEY was in favour of the bill, but advised Mr. Smith to accept a permissive measure if the Government would agree to it.

Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE pointed out that this was the first time the metric system had ever been proposed in a compulsory form, and the general opinion of the country was not prepared for such an extreme measure. There were high authorities in favour of adopting the intermediate course of allowing two systems to walk side by side; at all events for a time. The first step should be to make the metric system legal, and this, he held out a hope, the Government would undertake to do next session.

On a division the bill was rejected by 82 to 77.

THE APPROACH OF CHOLERA.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. Hardy, Mr. FORSTER gave some information as to the dreaded outbreak of cholera:—

For the last two years cholera has been in Russia, and since last August in St. Petersburg. Since April of this year it has been in Wilna and other western places; recently, it has increased in St. Petersburg, but not nearly so much there as some months ago, and the disease is said to be diffused through the western provinces of Russia. We need not assume that this bodes any immediate danger to this country. We have no knowledge of any cases in Germany, but the Foreign Office is to make special inquiry on this point at Berlin. While thus there is no reason for immediate alarm, or for any particular action of central authority, there is ample reason that local authorities should exert themselves in the removal of nuisances, and should watch with extreme care over the sources of water supply within their districts. Water companies should be mindful that the greatest disasters produced by cholera in this country have been due to their distribution of sewage-polluted water, and every care should be used by them, in good time, to prevent the recurrence of any such mischief. Their customers, too, should watch them narrowly.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

An absurd blunder as to the message from the Queen in regard to Prince Arthur's allowance caused a sensation in the House. Mr. Gladstone brought up the message and handed it to the Speaker, who began to read it aloud, when he was suddenly brought to a stop by coming upon an assurance that the Queen "relied on the attachment of the House of Peers to concur." Members looked at each other in amazement, wondering whether this implied any constitutional innovation. Mr. GLADSTONE relieved their apprehensions by at once declaring that there must be a mistake, and that it should be rectified without loss of time. It turned out that the messages to the two Houses had got mixed, that the Lords had got the Commons' message, and the Commons that intended for the Lords. Mr. Winterbotham was despatched to inquire into the matter, and soon returned with the right document, which was read from the chair, and Monday appointed for its consideration.

THE BALLOT BILL.

Mr. FORSTER explained the course he proposed to follow with regard to the Ballot Bill. The clauses providing for private nomination and secret voting had virtually been disposed of. He intended to adhere to the provisions supplying additional checks on personation, but the other clauses relating to corrupt practices would now be dropped, and brought up for consideration when the general Act was renewed next year. The clauses prohibiting the employment of public-houses as committee-rooms, throwing the expense of elections on the rates, and multiplying polling-booths would be gone on with only if they were not opposed.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked that, with great semblance of shortening the labours of the committee, the concessions were very shadowy, and would really save no time. He protested against a Minister being allowed to shuffle clauses and bring up or postpone important questions just as suited his convenience. Other members expressed strong dissatisfaction with the Ministerial proposals, and later in the night Mr. HARCOURT appealed to the Government not to press for the indefinite postponement of the expense clauses. Under the pressure of these remonstrances, Mr. FORSTER consented that the clauses in question should be considered on Monday.

In committee on the bill, the vote conferred on the returning officer when there is an equality of votes was confirmed in two divisions (86 to 32 and 79 to 20). There was some discussion as to whether illiterate voters should not receive assistance similar to that allowed to blind men, and a member enlisted the committee by exhibiting a tin machine for facilitating voting by the blind. Mr. BENTINCK's amendment that a voter who cannot read shall receive assistance was rejected by 113 to 64. Sir M. BEACH suggested that the overseers should be allowed to attend in the polling stations to prevent personation, &c., and Mr. FORSTER promised to consider whether the suggestion could be adopted. A proposal by Mr. KENNAWAY that no minister of religion shall act as an agent was negatived by 134 to 98; and, Clauses 10 and 11 having been agreed to, the committee adjourned until to-day.

The Local Government Board Bill was considered in committee, and the House adjourned at ten minutes past three o'clock.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

Mr. OTWAY elicited from Mr. GOSCHEN that in regard to flogging the principle established in the army would be extended to the navy. It was proposed to abolish corporal punishment everywhere and on all occasions, except in the single case of mutiny, where the offender can within a reasonable period, probably within seven days, be sent to a suitable prison.

THE BALLOT BILL.

There was a day sitting in committee on the Ballot Bill, at which considerable progress was made. Clauses 12 (admission to polling-places), 13 (decision of returning officer on the validity of votes), and 14 (mode of making returns) were agreed to without remark (except that in Clause 13 Mr. GOLDNEY carried an addition that the number of invalid votes shall be publicly announced). On Clause 15, which prescribes the mode in which the names of the electors who have voted are to be published, Mr. BERESFORD HOPE wished to have a transcript of the lists used and marked by the presiding officers published in every polling district, but he was beaten by 118 to 39. On Clause 17, which gives power to the Secretary of State to make rules, an addition was moved by Mr. GRAVES, requiring him to make regulations enabling officers in the mercantile marine and licensed pilots to vote by ballot-papers if they are obliged to go to sea between the nomination and polling. He was supported by Mr. Disraeli, Mr. C. Bentinck, Mr. W. Jackson, and others, but on a division his proposal was rejected by 149 to 95. At this point, in accordance with the understanding of the previous evening, the discussion was adjourned.

THE EDUCATION VOTE.

On the motion to go into committee on the Education vote, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Corry, Sir J. Hay, and other members, reminded the Government that they had promised that the Navy Estimates should have precedence, and protested against the breach of faith. Sir J. HAY said that the dockyard wages were being carried on with money which had been voted for wages. Mr. GLADSTONE urged that the pledge which had been given was necessarily conditional; and Mr. FORSTER pleaded that the Educa-

tion Department was absolutely without money, which was quite an unforeseen circumstance.

In committee, Mr. W. E. FORSTER moved the Education Vote, refraining on this occasion, on account of the transitional condition of the system, from going into the usual elaborate comparisons. The total amount of the vote is 1,103,402*l.*, which is an increase of 543,000*l.*, due partly to the change from the old into a national system, partly to the exceptional expenses of carrying out the change, but chiefly to an increase in the number of schools and scholars. Under only a few heads of this increase, in his desire to be brief, did Mr. W. E. Forster go into details, but he mentioned that the increase in the grant to day and evening scholars was 355,000*l.*, and that the estimated increase in the number of scholars was from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000. The grant per head had been increased. The building grants had risen from 35,000*l.* to 80,000*l.*, representing 450 more separate schools, and the training scholars had risen from 2,600 to 2,900, involving an increase of 20,000*l.* in the vote. There was a special charge of 70,000*l.* for carrying the Act into operation, and this led Mr. W. E. Forster to give some interesting details as to the new Act. The country had been divided into sixty-four educational districts, each with an inspector and an inspector's assistant, and they were engaged in parcelling out the country into school districts, and ascertaining the sufficiency of education in each. Of the 222 boroughs in the country, ninety-six, representing a population of 4,379,000, had formed themselves into school boards, and all over the country there was a perceptible increase in the educational energy and activity, which led him to look hopefully to the future, and to anticipate that in a year or two all the children of the real workers would be at school.

The vote was agreed to, as was also the vote of 176,179*l.* for the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington.

The subjects at the after-dinner conversation were the grievances of some Irish police-constables, the constitution of the Board of Trade, and the Tornado case. In regard to the last, Mr. C. BENTINCK, having urged that the Government had better compromise the case of Campbell v. Fortescue, was rebuked by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for his irregular conduct in discussing a pending suit in the House of Commons.

In Committee of Supply, Class IV. (Education, Science, and Art) of the Civil Service Estimates was completed, with the exception of the vote for the British Museum. The first vote of Class V., for Diplomatic Services, was also agreed to after some discussion, in which Mr. RYLANDS moved a reduction of 10,000*l.*, but was defeated by 68 to 20.

The Local Government Board Bill was again considered in committee, and the other orders having been disposed of, the House was counted out at five minutes to three o'clock.

On Monday, Lord EUSTACE CECIL gave notice that, failing the action of the Government to bring in a measure to amend the law relating to the adulteration of food, drink, and drugs, or to introduce clauses for that purpose in any sanitary Act which they may propose, he would, early next session, again propose a resolution upon the subject for the consideration of the House. (Hear, hear.)

THE CAMP IN BERKSHIRE.

Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to questions from Colonel Anson and Mr. F. Stanley, stated that, in consequence of the lateness of the harvest, it had been determined that the autumn manoeuvres, instead of being held in Berkshire, should come off in the open country between Woolmer Forest and Finchampstead. Upon this answer being given, Colonel LOYD LINDSAY moved the adjournment of the House—alleging as a reason that the existence of the army was at stake—to enable him to protest against the change. The real reason for it, he insisted with much earnestness, was the collapse of the Control Department, which was utterly incapable of moving more than 5,000 men. Having been a medium of communication between the War Office and the Berkshire farmers, he was able to say that the farmers had not been consulted about the state of the harvest, and that the question had not been candidly gone into. Military men at Aldershot had told him all along that the manoeuvres could never come off, but an army which could not be moved thirty miles from its base was utterly useless.

Lord ELCHO made some remarks in the same vein, and Mr. CARDWELL and Sir H. STORKS, in reply, repeated that the difficulty of obtaining local transport, and the inexpediency of encamping on arable land under the circumstances of the year, had determined the change; and they promised to lay the official correspondence on the table, explaining all the reasons.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

In reply to Mr. Miall, Mr. W. E. FORSTER said it was not a rule with the commissioners that the incumbent of a parish should be *ex officio* a governor of an endowed school. In several instances, though not in all, it had occurred that an incumbent had formed part of the governing body, because it appeared desirable and in accordance with the wish

of the community; but there was no rule laid down and the commissioners did not think they had contravened the spirit or letter of the Act by making such appointments. It would not be advisable to withdraw schemes which had been laid on the table, with a view to finding more time afterwards for the discussion of them, especially as there was no notice of opposition to them; and in the case of one scheme, in which the constituents of the hon. member and of himself were interested, he could imagine no greater inconvenience than would result from the suspension or withdrawal of it, particularly as it was one generally approved by all parties.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

In answer to questions from Sir J. Elphinstone and Mr. Baines as to the literature of the Contagious Diseases Acts controversy, Mr. BRUCE said that if it were conducted with discretion no law could interfere with it, but if, on the other hand, the subject was handled in a coarse and gross manner, it would be necessary for the courts of law to decide whether the offenders came under Lord Campbell's Act.

In reply to Mr. Whalley, Mr. BRUCE said it was not intended to dismiss the police-officers in charge of the case against Mr. E. W. Pook, as *no mala fides* had been proved against them, and in not making use of certain evidence they had acted under legal advice.

STATE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

In moving that the Government business have precedence on Tuesdays for the rest of the session, Mr. GLADSTONE took occasion to state, with reference to the autumn session, about which he had been questioned by Mr. Osborne, that, supposing the Ballot Bill to get out of committee that day, the Government would give up the idea, so far as the transaction of business in the House of Commons went. He saw no reason why this progress should not be made, seeing that there were only two points of interest left—viz., the expenses clauses and the new polling-places; but if there were a longer delay they would be compelled to contemplate an adjournment till October. This announcement gave rise to a short conversation, in the course of which Mr. NEWDEGATE blamed the Government for putting a stop to all other business for the sake of passing this bill. Mr. VANCE complained of the condition of Irish business, and Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY condemned the practice of keeping a number of bills on the paper which it was not intended to pass. Mr. HARDY also made some caustic remarks on the deadlock, which he asserted had been brought about by the desire of the Liberals to press forward party legislation because it was best for themselves.

PROVISION FOR PRINCE ARTHUR.

The House then went into committee to consider the Queen's message relating to the establishment of Prince Arthur, and Mr. GLADSTONE moved a resolution granting an annuity of 15,000*l.* to be settled on His Royal Highness for life. In support of it, he dwelt on the nature of the arrangement subsisting between the Sovereign and the people. The necessity for coming to Parliament to provide for the issue of the Sovereign, he maintained, was most favourable to the liberties of the people and the control of the House of Commons, besides preserving the superintending power of the Sovereign over the junior branches of the Royal family. That there was no written obligation between the Crown and the people to provide for the junior branches of the Royal family, he fully admitted, but he asserted that there was a moral engagement, referring in evidence of it to the terms of the Civil List Act, to the invariable practice of previous Parliaments, and to the utter absence of any intimation that the Queen was expected to save enough from the Civil List to establish her younger children. He pointed out, too, that the Queen had never touched the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall from the birth of the Prince of Wales, that she had spent large sums on the education of her younger children, and that hitherto there had been no demand made on Parliament, as had been too common in previous reigns. As to the amount of the grant, Mr. Gladstone urged that it was less than the average income of the Peers and of thousands of the Commons, and it was the sum which had been granted to the Duke of Edinburgh.

Mr. DISRAELI seconded the motion.

Mr. TAYLOR, who, pursuant to his notice, met the resolution with a direct negative, grounded his opposition on an objection to paying for services which neither had been nor were to be rendered, and asserted that if there were any necessity for this establishment the people had already furnished the funds for it. As to the amount of the grant, he characterised it as wicked, wanton, and extravagant.

Mr. DIXON, who was satisfied by the explanation of the Prime Minister that there was an honourable understanding, and a moral claim for this provision, thought it too large, and moved its reduction to 10,000*l.* He enlarged on the opinions of the working classes on these points, urging that if there were a growing feeling in favour of Republican institutions it was because they were thought less costly than a Monarchy.

Mr. DISRAELI, of the two amendments, infinitely preferred Mr. Taylor's to Mr. Dixon's, which admitted the claim and offered a composition. As to his last argument, Mr. Disraeli protested against regarding the working classes as so many paupers, and remarked that, if they were well-informed, they would find that a Republic was dearer than our Monarchy. Remembering that the net revenue of the hereditary estates of the

Crown was 150,000*l.*, and that if the Queen had reserved the right, possessed by every other landowner in the country, of charging her life interest in favour of younger children, that charge would now amount to 69,000*l.*, Mr. Disraeli maintained that the proposed arrangement was not only generous but just.

On a division, Mr. Dixon's amendment was rejected by 289 to 51; and in a second division, the resolution was carried by 276 to 11.

THE BALLOT BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Ballot Bill, and the first of the expenses clauses, 18, was opposed by Mr. H. JAMES, who argued that the practical result of throwing all the expenses on the constituencies would be to exclude all persons from Parliament but men of great wealth or great daring. It would encourage sham candidates, would lead to frequent changes in the composition of the House, and would multiply contests. Replying to the arguments offered in its favour, he pointed out that these expenses were a very small part of the cost of an election, and would be no obstacle to working men's candidates; and he showed that the requirement of a deposit, as proposed by the Government, would not work, and would be a direct premium to bribery.

The amendment was supported on the same grounds by Mr. Asheton, Sir H. Croft, Mr. Synan, Mr. Slater-Booth, Mr. Marling, and Sir M. Lopes. Mr. HARCOURT, though he did not disapprove the principle of what he called a "crotchet," condemned the extreme imprudence of connecting it with the ballot, and predicted that, if it were passed, it would be distasteful to the constituencies and disastrous to the Liberals.

Mr. O. Morgan, Mr. McLaren, Mr. H. B. Samuelson, and Mr. Serjeant Simon supported the clause, as the only means of opening the door of Parliament to the working men.

Mr. GLADSTONE argued at length in favour of the clause as a link connecting the working classes with other classes of the community. Sooner or later something of the sort would be devised, though he admitted that the public mind might not be sufficiently prepared for it. The Government, however, thought it their duty to make the proposal and press it on the House.

Mr. HARDY, though agreeing in the advantage of making the House a perfect reflex of the country, pointed out that there were working men in the House already, though they might have passed beyond the stage of working with their hands. He was of opinion that the clause would produce an irritation utterly disproportionate to the result. The right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government had spoken upon this question in a very temperate manner, and had defended his bill in such a milk-and-water tone as to lead to the impression that he was letting down the matter easily, and showing his followers that he should not be disappointed if they rejected the clause. (Cheers.)

Mr. FAWCETT, after narrating the history of the clause, said that this year the Prime Minister himself had taken it up, and he thanked him for his speech; there was, however, a tone of despondency about his remarks indicative of coming defeat, and he feared that in the hands of the Government the proposal would not fare so well as in the hands of a private member. (Laughter and cheers.) He had always been anxious that the British Parliament should be as fully representative as possible; but he felt that the working man had been dragged into unfortunate prominence in that discussion. His hon. and learned friend the member for Harcourt—(much laughter)—he begged pardon, for Oxford—had made a speech which was really appropriate to this abstract question, that it was desirable that working men should be admitted. But if the effect of the clause were to exclude working men for twenty-five years, he should still advocate the principle it contained, believing this to be a proper one in itself. Much had been said, and particularly by the Prime Minister, about the vast importance of passing a secret voting bill, but he ventured to tell the House that among advanced Liberals even more importance was attached to the question of decreasing the cost of elections than to the establishment of the principle of secret voting. (Hear, hear.)

The committee divided, with the following result:—

For the clause 160

For the amendment 256

Majority 96

The announcement was received with cheers.

Upon this Mr. W. E. FORSTER, accepting the decision as fatal to the clause, withdrew it, and the three following clauses which are dependent on it. On reaching Clause 22, the Committee adjourned.

EPPING FOREST.

Some time was occupied in considering the Epping Forest Bill in committee. Mr. AYRTON proposed that the following gentlemen be the commissioners under the bill:—Mr. C. Wood, barrister-at-law, Mr. J. W. P. Watlington, and Mr. H. F. Barclay. Strong objections were taken to this list, especially as the gentlemen nominated were all local men, and a division was taken on Mr. Watlington's name. At the suggestion of Mr. COWPER-TEMPLE and Mr. W. H. SMITH, the name of Mr. J. Locke was added to the commission.

The Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill was committed *pro forma*, for the insertion of amendments. The Maynooth College Bill, the object of which is to increase the number of trustees from seventeen to twenty-eight, passed through committee. The Sunday Observance Prohibitions Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Bill and the Coal Mines Regulation Bill were postponed.

Mr. MUNDELLA moved for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of such portions of the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866 to 1869, as relates to the compulsory examination of women; but the motion was postponed.

The House adjourned at three o'clock.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Arthur, the Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne landed at Kingstown from the Victoria and Albert on Monday evening, and were received by the Earl and Countess Spencer and other distinguished persons. As soon as they landed the Royal party had to receive a long address from the Town Commissioners of Kingstown, to which the Prince of Wales made a short reply, and then the journey by train was begun. On arriving at Westland-row the Royal visitors received the following address of welcome from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin:—

We, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the City of Dublin, most gladly welcome your Royal Highness the Princess Louise, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Patrick, and the Marquis of Lorne, to the metropolis of Ireland. Your Royal Highness has on previous occasions visited our shores, and at one period sojourned amongst us. We know that your residence here has been held in pleasing remembrance by us, and that memories connected with it are not unpleasant to you. We trust that your Royal Highness will find our city considerably improved, and that you will see reason to testify to the loyalty, order, and union of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this the second city of the Empire. We purposely avoid all reference to topics unconnected with your Royal Highness's visit, which we regard as dictated by kindness to our country and disconnected with all political subjects.

To this the Prince of Wales replied in the following terms:—

My Lord Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the ancient city of Dublin,—I thank you very sincerely for your address. I can assure you that it is always a source of satisfaction to me to visit these shores, and I remember with peculiar pleasure the time which I spent among you. I trust that before I leave Ireland I shall be able to witness the improvements which have taken place in this city since my last visit. I cannot doubt that the marks of loyalty towards the Queen which have always been displayed whenever I appeared among you will not be wanting on the present occasion. In conclusion, let me beg of you, in my own name, as well as in the name of the Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and of the Marquis of Lorne, to accept our cordial thanks for the welcome which you offer us.

The progress of the Royal visitors through the streets of Dublin was attended with great cheering, though here and there demonstrations of an opposite character were made. The weather throughout the day was very fine, and as a spectacle the Royal entry was in every way successful. In the evening the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess Spencer had a dinner-party at the Viceregal Lodge, at which were present the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and the Marquis of Lorne, together with a number of the nobility and officials, were present. The Dublin newspapers all consider the first demonstrations of welcome creditably cordial.

A telegram of yesterday says:—"Last night not the slightest disturbance occurred, the streets were thronged up to a late hour, large numbers of visitors arrived to-day. The illuminations were not general, but the reception met with in passing from Westland-row Terminus to the Viceregal Lodge was of a most enthusiastic character. The Princess Louise was dressed in green. Their Royal Highnesses drove in open carriages, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant. The banquet of the Royal Agricultural Society takes place to-night, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin gives a ball to-night, in the Mansion House."

Appropos of a Royal residence in Ireland, the *Post* states that plans and drawings of the beautiful estate at Killiney-hill, within seven miles of the Irish metropolis, have been forwarded to Her Majesty for her inspection. The property in question (which belongs to Mr. Robert Warren) is to be sold in the Landed Estates Court in the spring of next year. As a marine residence, it is perhaps without a rival in the United Kingdom. The scenery is famous for picturesque variety, and Killiney may be reached in eight hours from London, and four from Holyhead.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The following amusing incident is said to have recently occurred at the parish church of a village a short distance from Hanley. An eloquent preacher had made an appeal on behalf of the Sunday-schools, and the churchwardens were making a collection from pew to pew. One of these functionaries came at length to a pew occupied by the wife of a flourishing publican. Notwithstanding the stirring appeal which had just been made, Dame Quickly had been overcome by sleep, and did not immediately deposit her contribution, so the churchwarden gently nudged her with the plate, whereupon the good lady, being brought to a semi-wakeful state, coolly swept the contents of the plate into her lap with the distinctly audible remark—"All right, waiter; five pints and three papers of tobacco."—*Birmingham Post*.

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[WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1871.]

SUMMARY.

On Monday evening the Opposition in the House of Lords had their grand field-day, and obtained a signal but barren victory over the Government. The Duke of Richmond proposed, as a substantive resolution, prior to the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill, a vote of censure on the Executive for obtaining the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, and thereby depreciating and neutralising the independent action of the Legislature. The debate was vigorous and well sustained—the Opposition, on this occasion, being supported by the Earl of Derby, who had voted for the second reading of the bill, as well as by Lord Romilly and the usual contingent of independent Whig Peers. The course taken by the Government on the question was on a division condemned by a majority of eighty. Having thus given expression to their emphatic protest, the Lords read the Army Regulation Bill a second time *nem. dis.*, and yesterday it was passed through committee. Purchase in the army is abolished, and their lordships have shown at one and the same time their power of scolding, and their inability to override the Commons and the country. But it is a real national benefit that the whole question is now summarily disposed of, and that another session will not be wasted in dreary and interminable discussions on military organisation.

The division list of Monday night is a curious study. Only 244 peers took part in it, being 45 less than voted upon the Duke of Richmond's first resolution. But no less than seventeen peers, who supported the Government on the 17th of July, went into the Opposition lobby on the 31st, while thirty-five who voted with them on the former occasion were absent on the latter. Besides Earl Russell and Lord Romilly, who spoke against the Executive, the Marquis of Camden, Earl Fitz-William, Earl Somers, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Lords Vernon and Vivian were among the Liberal peers who preferred the interests of their order to the claims of party allegiance; while such generally conspicuous supporters of the Government as the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Westminster, Earl

Cowper, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Houghton, and Lord Belper showed a qualified disaffection by their absence from the division. When it is borne in mind that the vote could bear no serious practical results, while it was intended as a theoretical vindication of the independence of the hereditary Chamber in the face of a Royal Warrant, it is surprising that the Government should have received as many as even eighty-two votes on this memorable occasion.

Though the Ballot Bill is not yet out of committee, it will probably have passed through that troublesome stage before the end of the present week. After keenly discussing and dividing upon a multitude of details on Thursday and Friday, the committee on Monday took up the 18th clause, which proposed to throw the legal expenses of elections upon the rates. There was a considerable diversity of opinion on the Ministerial side in reference to the expediency of this proposal. On the one hand it was contended that it would facilitate the return of artisan candidates; on the other that it would encourage sham candidates and multiply contests. The Government supported the clause in a perfunctory way, and it was finally rejected by the large majority of ninety-six. With this clause several others depending upon it were withdrawn.

Yesterday morning the committee was mainly occupied in considering the three clauses—22, 23, and 24—relating to personation, after which the provision declaring that payments not made through an agent, or included in the return, shall be deemed corrupt, was expunged by 181 to 84 votes—the vote being greatly influenced by the promise of Mr. W. E. Forster that all these questions relating to corrupt practices should be dealt with next year on the renewal of Mr. Disraeli's Act. At the evening sitting, Clause 27, which prohibits the hiring of rooms at public-houses, was discussed for several hours, somewhat modified, and finally carried by a majority of 22. To-day Mr. Gladstone is to state what course the Government will pursue. If an autumn session is decided on—which is now improbable—the bill, when it has got through committee, will be suspended till October. Should the measure be pushed forward, it may reach the Upper House on the 8th, and will then, perhaps, be thrown out on the plea of want of time. A third plan, strongly urged by the *Times*, is that the Commons should decide by resolution to take up the bill at the point now reached very early next session, so as to allow the Lords full time for its consideration while they have plenty of leisure.

The question of a Parliamentary provision for Prince Arthur was formally brought forward in both Houses of Parliament on Monday night. Though the outdoor demonstrations against the proposed grant have not been successful, there is unquestionably, owing mainly to Her Majesty's continued seclusion and apparent lack of hospitality to Royal visitors, much latent but widespread dissatisfaction at the present relations between the Sovereign and the nation. When Mr. Gladstone on Monday proposed that an annuity of 15,000*l.* should be assigned to Prince Arthur on his coming of age, Mr. Dixon moved as an amendment that the vote should be reduced to 10,000*l.*, mainly on the ground that the supposed relative costliness of a monarchy did much to encourage Republican sentiments. He was supported by the respectable minority of fifty-one members, while Mr. P. A. Taylor's direct negative of the Prime Minister's motion only secured eleven votes.

That our princes may be of some service to the State, is proved by the good effect already produced by the visit of the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Princess Louise to Ireland. The Royal party has been received in Dublin with unexpected, if not unanimous, cordiality. The capital of Ireland has been as much *en fête* on the occasion as would have been any city of England or Scotland, and disaffection was obliged to hide its head. Such enthusiasm as is being exhibited in Dublin may not extend throughout Ireland, but it is an indication that the supposed alienation of the people from the Throne and the Government has been much exaggerated, and that an arrangement for the purchase of a Royal residence in Ireland, following upon recent remedial legislation, will be an act of wise policy.

THE LORDS' VOTE OF CENSURE.

THE unexpectedly large majority by which the House of Lords has condemned Her Majesty's Government for having unsheathed the Royal Prerogative, in order to inflict defeat upon the Conservative Opposition in their determined obstruction to the policy of Army Reform, will do Mr. Gladstone no great harm in the opinion of the public, but will, in all probability, raise not

a few questions the discussion of which will tend to shake their lordships' constitutional authority. If we may judge from the tone adopted by Mr. Gladstone at the Civic Banquet last week, or from the apologetic and humble speech of Earl Granville in reply to that of the Duke of Richmond in the House of Lords on Monday last, the Ministers take their condemnation to heart more seriously than they need. It is a standing fact that the Upper House numbers a majority of from fifty to seventy votes against any Liberal Ministry which may honestly strive to give effect to the Liberal policy they profess, and it is an acknowledged inconvenience, and even incongruity, in the Constitution, as it is now worked, that the wishes of the nation may be, and sometimes are, overruled at pleasure by the unreasonable exercise of their privileges by a comparatively small knot of Peers, who convert the Government of the country into an oligarchy. In the eyes of this faction—for a faction it unquestionably is—Mr. Gladstone has been guilty of the unpardonable offence of setting aside, as in this special instance he had the power to do, the will of a majority of the Upper House, which they had placed in antagonism to the will of the people, as expressed in response to the invitation of the Crown by their representatives in the House of Commons.

No doubt, most men would have been better pleased if the Lords, in their unwisdom, had not challenged a line of policy accepted by the country, or if, having challenged it, there had been some other mode of obviating the grave evils thereby threatened, than that of resorting to the Royal Prerogative. After all, however, this revival of what has been described as an obsolete power, is far less objectionable in fact than it would appear to be at first glance in form. Regarded as a precedent it is barren. It suits the circumstances of the case, but it does no more. Analogous circumstances are not likely to be reproduced in the history of the country. The constitutional right of the Crown to regulate the affairs of the Army has never been denied. The exercise of that right by a Government in accordance with the will of the House of Commons to which it is responsible, is a less violent use of constitutional power, call it by whatever name you will, than the use of their privilege by the peers in obstructing the business of the nation. We can hardly conceive a similar occurrence in the future. At any rate, such occurrences must necessarily be few and far between. The Royal prerogative, wielded virtually by the representative House, for an object legally within its own competence, and morally expressive of the will of the nation, will find no further scope for its exercise under similar conditions. As a precedent, therefore, the courageous act of Mr. Gladstone will find no force. It is as unique as is the emergency which it has successfully met. It has cut a knot which there were no visible means of untying. It has saved the Lords themselves from a peril of their own creation, for it has probably staved off a collision between the two Houses far more threatening to the independence of the Upper House than that which has just taken place.

The immediate consequences of the vote on Monday night need not, we presume, awaken serious apprehension. The Government, of course, will retain office; for no Ministry in its senses would think for a moment of acknowledging that it is responsible to the Lords rather than to the Commons. The probability seems to be that this comparatively harmless outburst of patrician indignation will leave them less arrogant in their pretensions than they have been for some time of late. Possibly, it may induce caution in their mode of dealing with the Ballot Bill, which will now certainly be sent up to them within a few days. The measure has relation exclusively to methods of electoral procedure affecting the Constitution of the House of Commons. It has been carefully and elaborately shaped by the Legislative Assembly to which it applies. The rejection of it by the Lords will greatly widen the breach caused by their treatment of the Army Regulation Bill. They may, it is true, complain of the lateness of the period in the session at which the bill will go up to them. It will disturb their "social arrangements," if they give to it the attention they may think it demands. But they will, perhaps, judge that the voice of the country, even when it interferes for a short time with their own plans of recreation and pleasure, requires to be listened to with respect. This is scarcely the most favourable time that could be chosen for testing the strength of exclusive privilege against that of popular right. The dispute between them will only be inflamed by a second exercise of arbitrary will. The recess would, under such circumstances, be turned into an interval of stormy agitation. Questions which need to be handled with the utmost

delicacy, would be rudely and fiercely debated. Passion and resentment would be imported into a controversy which needs above all things calm consideration. Their Lordships, we hope, will think twice before they allow themselves a second time to act upon their natural impulse. By passing the Ballot Bill they would postpone a conflict from which it is impossible that they should reap either benefit or honour.

There were symptoms in the debate of Monday night, that the adverse majority of the Lords do not view with much satisfaction the position into which the Marquis of Salisbury has led them, and the contact between iron and porcelain has been found to be an unwise one, and to give rise to exceedingly unpleasant consequences. The Lords may well be content to have taken out their vengeance in scolding. It were better for themselves that they should not resort to more than verbal hostilities. After all, they hold their privileges in trust for the welfare of the nation, and those privileges are safe so long as, in wielding them, they wield them in deference to the ascertained voice of the country. No authority of theirs can prevent the eventual adoption of the ballot. They may as well give with grace, and at once, what, if they now refuse, they will be compelled hereafter to yield up in humiliation. Why should they prepare for themselves a degradation which they may honourably avoid? Why should they go out of their way to invite certain and not very distant defeat? To bow to the inevitable is a sure mark of wisdom. They have not been over wise of late years. May we not hope that they will suppress their ill temper, amend their ways, and put themselves once more in harmony with the generality of their countrymen?

A WARNING.

THE revived activity of cholera in Russia—where, however, the pestilence was, to some extent, prevalent during both the last and the preceding summer—and its appearance in some Polish towns, has created no little concern in this country, which has been heightened by two deaths from cholera which have occurred on board vessels on their way from Cronstadt to Hull. It seems quite possible that the latter portion of the summer may familiarise us with really hot weather, and hot weather, as we know, tends to aggravate the epidemics which flourish amid filth, impure water, and noxious refuse. And though the Vice-President gives the assurance that there is no ground for immediate alarm, we quite agree with him that "there is ample reason that local authorities should exert themselves in the removal of nuisances, and should watch with extreme care over the sources of water supply within their districts."

In consequence of the receipt of the news from Hull by the Medical Department of the Privy Council, an Order in Council has been issued, empowering the "nuisance authorities" are to visit and examine vessels at any of our ports, in order to ascertain whether they have choleraic disease on board, and, if so, to take further steps to prevent its introduction. This is a wise precaution. Very likely, we think, proper vigilance will be effectual in keeping the dreaded contagion out of England during the present year. But it may not be so, and it is peculiarly one of those cases in which "forewarned is forearmed."

By way of encouragement, it is to be remembered that the cholera has, so far as England is concerned, almost lost its terrors. During the last visitation, now many years ago, its victims throughout the country were comparatively few, and though the aggregate deaths in the metropolis were considerable, they hardly exceeded those which have resulted from the recent smallpox epidemic. At the present time London is, according to the Registrar-General's returns, exceptionally healthy—the mortality during the last week being 339 below the average in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The complete system of drainage now in operation throughout London has, in no small measure, tended to bring about this satisfactory result, aided by a more general diffusion of sanitary knowledge and increased vigilance on the part of local authorities. The Registrar-General, in recording that the deaths from diarrhoea in seventeen of our principal towns have risen in one week from 195 to 340, remarks:—"It is highly important at the present time that the greatest energy should be used in securing prompt and efficient treatment in the earliest stages of diarrhoea, for it cannot be too generally known that all cases of cholera commence with diarrhoea."

Though we are still in ignorance of the actual origin of this fatal epidemic, scientific research

has demonstrated that its germs are not propagated through the atmosphere, but mainly by the agency of polluted water and refuse. When contagion is wafted through the air, we must, to a great extent, fold our hands with resignation. But if liquids are the chief media for conveying the poison, our precautions will tell with decisive effect. Pure water and plenty of it is the first and all important essential—water to drink and water to use abundantly for cleansing purposes. Cholera may be far off—may not reach us at all—but the advice now being given to the public as to sanitary precautions cannot be untimely. The use of pure water, the flushing of sewers, the removal of dirt-heaps, the cleansing of street gutters, the emptying of dustbins—these are among the conditions of health in every-day life. The nation wants just now something analogous to the spring cleaning—a purgatory which every middle-class household is bound to put up with once a year. By this means we may ward off, or restrict the ravages of, cholera, and, at the same time, remove the hidden germs of disease during the warm weather, and thereby promote the general health.

THE COOLIE IN DEMERARA.

MORE than a year ago the Colonial Office suddenly became impressed with the necessity of inquiring into the Coolie question in Demerara. Mr. Des Vœux, the administrator of St. Lucia, who previously held the office of stipendiary magistrate in the great sugar colony, had addressed a long letter to Lord Granville, in which he preferred a series of grave accusations against the planters who employ the Coolies, the magistrates who try them, and the political authorities who are generally responsible for the just management of a novel and complicated industrial system. Mr. Des Vœux's charges were so specific that Lord Granville could not possibly dismiss them with the stereotyped official reply. It was absolutely necessary that he should do something; and what he did reflected great credit upon his fairness and good sense. He appointed a commission, consisting of Mr. Frere, who was formerly an Indian judge; Sir George Young, the well-known barrister of Lincoln's Inn; and Mr. Mitchell, superintendent of plantations in the island of Trinidad. The West India Committee, one of the most compact, wealthy, and influential bodies in the world, at once came to the rescue of the planting interest, by retaining Mr. Cowie, the Deputy Judge-Advocate of Bengal, to watch the inquiry on their behalf; while, on the other hand, the Aborigines Protection and Anti-Slavery Societies deputed Mr. Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," to represent them, or rather the forty or fifty thousand coolies whose rights and whose wrongs were to be the subject of investigation. The planters regarded the inquiry with considerable hostility and, perhaps, with some apprehension. The Commissioners were lampooned, especially Sir George Young, who was supposed to have sympathised with the prosecution of Governor Eyre. Mr. Jenkins also came in for a large share of abuse; and as for the absent societies they were held up to public opprobrium in language which showed that the choicest flowers of rhetoric may blossom under the rays of a tropical sun. For all this the plantocracy may be forgiven. Their invectives did nobody any harm; and, indeed, they probably made the Commissioners more quietly resolute in the performance of their duties. All through the alternating seasons of "dry heat" and "damp heat," the latter toiled on, until they had applied the dissecting knife to every part of the Demerara body politic, and had embodied, in calm and impartial language, the story of the difficult operation in which they had been engaged. Their report is a monument of patient, laborious, exhaustive labour; and any one who desires to study the coolie system from beginning to end, and to master all its intricate details, could not do better than explore the blue-book which has been recently laid before Parliament.

It is, however, due to Mr. Jenkins to say that, for all the purposes of nine hundred and ninety-nine readers out of a thousand, he has rendered the heavier task unnecessary. It would be folly to invite our readers, however enterprising they may be, to take a blue-book to the sea-side; but they might make a worse literary experiment than that of attempting to digest the pages of Mr. Jenkins's "Coolie" on Ramsgate sands or Scarborough cliffs. Our author is an artist who knows how to make a personal narrative lively and amusing, and to impart a human interest not only to his own adventures, but to the every-day life of the Coolie labourer, and, in fact, to the whole of the strange system by which that life is hedged in and rendered

happy and contented, or abject and miserable. What, then, is the substance of his report? We learn that practically some 160 persons—planters and managers—control the destinies of the colony with its 155,000 inhabitants; and that the Court of Policy consists of five nominated and five elected members, the latter of whom are chosen by a college of electors, seven in number, who are elected for life by a constituency of less than a thousand persons. In all matters of taxation and expenditure the Court of Policy is assisted by a college of six financial representatives who are elected by the same small constituency. Thus whatever of political power the colony itself enjoys is monopolised by the owners of property. If they keep on good terms with the Governor and with his nominees in the Court of Policy, they can snap their fingers at all hostile critics, criticise they never so wisely. As the great mass of the people are servile labourers, and wholly unrepresented (except in so far as the Immigration Agent-General may be said to represent them, or at least to protect them against injustice), there surely never was a case which called for more continuous watchfulness on the part of the Colonial Office and of philanthropists at home. Either the dominant class, whose education, wealth, and nationality alone give them great influence, should possess no exceptional political privileges, or they should share those privileges with the less favoured classes, whether Portuguese, Chinese, Indians, or blacks. We have no toleration for a representative system which simply panders to the pride of one race, and that not necessarily, in every instance, the most high-minded or the most honourable.

Mr. Jenkins describes at length, and in a style at once accurate and picturesque, both the mechanical modes of labour and the artificial, but most complex, methods by which the system is legally administered. We are willing to believe with him that grievous cases of hardship and oppression are exceptional; but if so, it is because the masters are more humane than the laws which they have framed. The coolies themselves have no confidence in the administration of justice; and without citing particular cases which lend an air of probability to their complaints, it is manifest that there is something radically defective in a state of things which admits of magistrates accepting the hospitality of men who are about to appear before them either as prosecutors or defendants. "The quick minds of the Asiatics instantly fasten on this; and when they find the magistrate deciding in favour of the manager, they put down the breakfast and the decision as cause and effect." If it were possible for the magistrates to take "tiffin" with a coolie prosecutor or defendant, what an outcry would not the planters raise against this! Yet the practice which appears actually to exist is as objectionable as the one we have imagined. To attempt to review the coolie laws of Demerara in the limits of a brief article would be both absurd and futile; but a perusal of Mr. Jenkins's work and of the Commissioners' report leads us to the painful conclusion that the ingenuity of man has been exhausted in the effort to build up an oppressive system of law—a system which, while subjecting the coolie labourer to severe penalties for every infraction of his contract, however slight or even excusable, does not even then give him adequate guarantees against a wrongful conviction; while the punishment awarded to offending planters or managers is justice tempered with so much mercy as to be rendered almost ridiculous by the contrast. It may be true, as the Commissioners allege, that "a harsh system of law has been kept up, not so much for use, as that condonation under it might be bartered against re-indenture"; but this is no defence whatever of a code, which, being embodied in the Statute-book, may at any moment be enforced by less scrupulous prosecutors. Moreover, why should a "harsh system of law be kept up" for the purpose of so drawing the coolies into the net that they are only too glad to compound for their offences by re-indenture? When the Duke of Newcastle sanctioned coolie immigration to British Guiana, he never contemplated a perpetual renewal of these indentures. He looked forward to a time when the coolie would either return to his own country or take up his residence in the colony as a free labourer. Coolie immigration, on the principle of contracts for long periods of service and with every sort of device for restricting the immigrant's freedom of action, is only justifiable as a temporary expedient for supplying the wants of the labour market. The only permanent state of society which can be tolerated under British rule is one in which the labourer is as free as he is in this country. There is the labour of the free man, and there is the labour

of the slave: all intermediate conditions to be safe must simply represent a state of transition.

We owe thanks to Mr. Jenkins for his scathing exposure of the misconduct of the Indian authorities who are responsible for misleading the coolies in that country as to the rates of wages in Demerara, and who not unfrequently send not only the aged and the infirm but the idiotic and the leprous, to say nothing of women of bad character and other scum of the Indian cities. The evidence on this point is as painful as it is discreditable; but perhaps not more painful or discreditable than the fact that immigrants appear to be collected by the recruiting agents without any regard for their agricultural experience or for their physical ability to labour on the sugar plantations. The exposure made by Mr. Jenkins and the Coolie Commissioners will, we believe, contribute effectually to the extinction of these grave abuses.

MEN AND THINGS IN AMERICA.

(By a Cosmopolitan.)

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN NEW YORK.

New York State, July 13, 1871.

I write in the midst of immense excitement. Yesterday was the 12th of July, and the Orangemen announced their intention to honour the day by parading in New York City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. This was met by a counter announcement on the part of the Irish Catholics that they intended to "kick up a row," unless the Orange demonstration was abandoned. Now, the Fenians have frequently paraded in New York, and the Germans, all over the States, have recently celebrated the success of Germany over France by processions and *fetes*. Hence the purely American mind was at once aroused to the shameful injustice of preventing Orangemen alone from marching out in honour of their principles. The public feeling was aroused to frenzy when the Mayor of New York notified that the Orange demonstration would not be permitted.

I was in New York City several days previously, and never have I witnessed greater excitement. The *Herald*, with almost the entire press, published daily denunciations of the cowardice of the authorities, and powerful vindications of the rights of Orangemen as American citizens. The matter was in everybody's mouth, and among native Americans there was only one feeling—that of the sternest determination to fight, if need be, against Catholic terrorism. Business called me away, or I would have stayed to see the 12th.

Archbishop McClosky and the Catholic priests pretended to use their influence to promote peace; but, as the Irish Catholics were studiously told that Orangeism was an "outrage" and "insult," these appeals were generally regarded as insincere. At all events, they exercised no influence in promoting peace; and, if they were honestly intended to prevent bloodshed, the inference is that the priests have really very little influence.

The Mayor and city authorities of New York are all men who are kept in power solely by the Irish vote. They represent the "Tammany Party," the head-quarters of which are at Tammany Hall, the centre of all the Democratic corruption of New York State. To conciliate the low-class Irish this party will go any lengths. Hence the Mayor's veto on the Orange parade. The Mayor's arbitrary conduct evoked such a howl of execration that Tammany was aghast. For once the people of New York State, who usually submit tamely enough to the rule of "the King," were thoroughly aroused. His Excellency John T. Hoffman, the Governor, now stepped on the scene, proclaimed the right of Orangemen to parade, and suppressed the Mayor's prohibition. The Governor is himself a Tammany nominee, and expects to be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Had he acted otherwise now, he would never have been either President or anything else. As it is, his action, though generally approved, is thought by many to be only a shrewd retreat of the Tammany party from an untenable position. His proclamation was made only at the last moment, whereas Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, as soon as he heard of the contemplated riot, acted with the greatest promptitude and care. Randolph is, therefore, ten times as popular as Hoffmann to-day.

If the governor had desired, a hundred thousand special constables could have been enrolled in New York city in a few hours. He did call out the Militia, and he armed the police so that on the 12th the Catholics—who cheerfully as is their wont went in for a riot—got a warm reception. The turn-out of Orangemen was, under the circumstances, only small, and they marched under a

strong escort of Militia and police. On some parts of the route there was heavy bloodshed, and it is believed that about fifty persons were killed and over a hundred and sixty wounded in the affray. The notorious John Fisk, who was at the head of his regiment of Militia, nicknamed the "Pious Ninth" was wounded, and it is said that his old Irish friends are so indignant that they declare their intention to "wipe him out" yet.

In all this State yesterday there was intense excitement, Protestant and Catholic feeling running high everywhere. Very little would have caused bloody riots in numbers of places. Fortunately, however, New York was the only city where there was much fighting.

I am well acquainted with most European countries, but as is stated in the *Independent* to-day, I can verify that nowhere are the Catholics so boastful and arrogant as here. They grasp the public money, fill the public offices, and with a tyranny which has grown too oppressive to last. July 12th, 1871, will be a day long to be remembered by Americans, because it will mark "the turn of the tide." The Americans see now that the Catholics are actuated by the principle that Protestants have no rights which Catholics are bound to respect. The lesson will not be lost. Either in future Orangemen will parade in force, or else (as I devoutly hope) all party processions will be impartially put down. The Irish have ruled New York too long, but the beginning of the end of their terrorism is manifest.

The insensate folly of the Catholics is shown in their threat to sack the *Herald* office. James Gordon Bennett applied for protection to the United States Government, and the *Herald* office was guarded by a detachment of troops. Bennett has not always "acted straight" as the Yankees say, but to do him justice, he has rendered great services to the country by his bold and unflinching attitude on this question.

To show you the state of feeling here, I quote the following from the *Albany Morning Express* of to-day:—

Tammany never made a greater political mistake than when she insulted American sentiment to pander to the outrageous demands of a class of lawless wretches of whose votes she is sure in any event. It was, in the language of Talleyrand, worse than a crime, it was a blunder. And she will dearly pay for it. Americans and Germans are a patient and long-suffering people, but when once their indignation is fairly and justly aroused, it is not easily allayed. American and German Democrats have for years borne with Tammany's proclivities to favour one particular sect and race, and have forbore to break with her on that account. But it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back—and not even German phlegm or American patience can endure for ever.

The press is everywhere unanimous in opinion. The *New York Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *Standard*, *Sun*, *Evening Post*, *Evening Mail*, *Albany Journal*, and all respectable papers in the State, are all agreed. The *World* alone has spoken of Orangemen as being "as bad as the Ku Klux." The *Herald* justly remarks that the spirit which actuated the Irish Catholics in their resolution to put down the Orangemen is the same spirit which "prompted the Paris Commune, impelling them to forget the rights of others, to turn the capital of the world into a charnel-house, to destroy the repositories of science and art and tear down monuments revered by time and sacred in the eyes of all mankind. It is the same spirit which prompted the draft riots of 1863, inducing men to burn asylums where children were nurtured, and hang negroes to lamp-posts. It is the same spirit which was exhibited at Elm Park last year—the spirit which brooks not freedom of opinion, speech and action in others. It is a baleful spirit, productive of the worst consequences, and can meet with no favour from the American people." By this you will see that—as is remarked constantly by Americans to-day—there has never been such a spirit evoked among the people of this country since the time when the North girded up her loins to defeat the rebellion.

We (*Boston Congregationalist*) do not vouch for the story, but only pass it along, that a Connecticut pastor has declined an addition of a hundred dollars to his salary, for the reason among others, that the hardest part of his labour heretofore had been the collection of his salary, and he feared it would kill him to try to collect a hundred dollars more. The minister who is left to collect his own salary earns it twice over.

The *Christian Union* (Ward Beecher's paper) says that applause in his church is almost never heard. It was only known there as an exceptional manifestation of the uncontrollable excitement of the whole community in the days of the war.

A vote on "the beer question" in the city of Boston, on the 1st of July, resulted in a majority of 5,226 in favour of permitting beer to be sold. The vote was very light.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

I.—INDUSTRIAL.

It is rather late in the day to notice in any detail the multifarious contents of the arcades, courts, and annexes that compose the International Exhibition this year. The visitors to this great and multifarious collection at South Kensington have been so unexpectedly numerous—promising a decided pecuniary success to the undertaking—that a great many of our readers must have inspected it for themselves. But we may still offer a few critical remarks on the general features and specialities of the Exhibition.

The industrial portion is the most important, and in some respects the most interesting, although much of its value as a collection is lost, owing to the extremely defective character of the Exhibition Catalogue, which, in some respects, is wholly useless. The industrial products are confined principally to the woollen and worsted manufactures, together with the machinery used therein, lace, and embroidery, fans, and pottery. Of these there are many hundred specimens, and those who remember the same class of exhibits in the Hyde Park Exhibition of 1851 will not fail to be struck by the marked improvement perceptible in almost every kind of article, especially in the pottery manufacture, some of the products of our leading potteries fairly rivalling those of the continent, even in grace and felicity of design. The value of a systematic application of art to our leading branches of industry is illustrated by the recent enormous development of the English terra-cotta manufacture, as shown by the large number of garden vases, pedestals, ornamental bricks, fountains, columns, and other articles shown by Messrs. Doulton and other leading manufacturers. These also indicate the rapid growth of a purer architectural taste in this country, and the decline of the absurd notion, once so extensively prevalent, that a building could not be both tasteful and useful. It is also clear that whatever may be the necessity for a comprehensive system of technical education for our artisans, our principal manufacturers have not been waiting for Government action, but have boldly taken the bull by the horns and acted on the principle of self-help, the result being seen in the vastly improved artistic character of the ornamental china and porcelain displayed in the east galleries. Here our Copelands, Mintons, Wedgewoods, Pellatts, and other famous ceramic producers show marvellous progress, the influence of which seems to have affected the entire ceramic manufacture, the general excellence of this portion of the Exhibition contrasting very favourably with the corresponding section in 1851. In fact, so far as china, porcelain, and terra-cotta are concerned, it is the foreign artisan, rather than the English workman, who has most reason for fear. Nor is the improvement observable confined to mere design. The general quality is better, and in terra-cotta improved taste and excellence of workmanship are found combined with increased cheapness, a result of the union of art-taste with mechanical skill. But interesting as are the collections of china and other earthenware, their instructive value would have been still greater had they contained specimens of the humbler domestic articles in everyday use. The terra-cotta manufacturers have sent us costly fountains and vases, but they have also given us common tiles and bricks. We wish to ascertain how far the masses have participated in the improved character of our art-industries, how far the hideous willow-pattern plate and unsightly brown jug have become replaced by objects more artistic in conception and execution.

A stroll through the porcelain galleries seldom fails to impress the visitor with a sense of the wealth and luxury to be found in this country, and this impression is yet further strengthened as we behold the costly lace articles, fans, carpets, and other adjuncts of civilised life. As we gaze on the costly productions of the lace-maker's or carpet-weaver's skill, we almost forget that there are such places as Spitalfields or Bethnal-green. There is nothing here suggestive of poverty, want, or misery. There is nothing in these wonders of industry to remind us that the curse of pauperism afflicts the land. We can think of nothing but comfortable homes, of abodes wherein penury is unknown. Yet there are not wanting indications that, even with the large amount of suffering prevailing in this kingdom, the social condition of our artisan classes is steadily improving. The Albert Hall contains many hundred specimens of worsted and woollen fabrics used in the manufacture of clothing intended principally for the industrial community. The variety of these is astonishing. There are poplins, twills, gauzes, alpacas, crapes, stuffs, cashmere, mohairs, and we know not what besides, the principal consumers of which are, our working classes. The principal characteristic of this portion of the Exhibition is the union of cheapness and quality. Formerly nothing but cheapness was thought of; now durability is considered also. Very possibly articles of a deceptive character, intended for sale by dishonest

drapers and others, would never find a place in such a collection; but then each of the many specimens displayed represents an enormous trade in the article represented, a proof that our spurious textile fabrics are not quite so extensively manufactured as commonly supposed. And so with the tweeds, doeskins, and other materials used for men's clothing. No doubt shoddy is largely used, but the great bulk of cloth produced by the Yorkshire looms is good, honest wool. Batley may be a large and busy place, but it is not Yorkshire, and real woollen cloth is as easily procurable as if shoddy was unknown. Of course, this is not news to Yorkshiremen, but it is to those who have been reduced to regard real woollen cloth as a mythical article. It is encouraging to note how the Yorkshire manufacturers have contrived to hold their ground in face of the powerful continental competition to which they are exposed. They may have been placed at a disadvantage in consequence of the absence of technical education among their workmen, yet, somehow or other, they have contrived to supply all deficiencies and to keep ahead of their rivals. True, in more than one instance they have been beaten, but more frequently the victory has been on their side. The Yorkshire manufacturer is a 'cutter individual than his fellow-countrymen generally give him credit for being. While Parliamentary committees and pessimists are grumbling over the alleged decline of our woollen manufacturing industry, the manufacturers themselves are steadily dispossessing many of their rivals in the markets of the world. A comparison of the articles produced by the Yorkshire and continental looms, shows that however great may be the progress of the latter, it has been more than excelled by the former. Whether this difference can be maintained remains to be seen. But one marked feature of this portion of the exhibition is the absence of specimens of corduroy, moleskin, and other cheap clothing materials. The moleskin suit is no longer the characteristic of the artisan. He has risen from corduroy to tweed. This is a significant fact. Formerly broadcloth was worn principally by the well-to-do, now it forms the clothing of both workman and employer. Can anything be more characteristic of our social progress?

Yet the industrial portion of the International Exhibition abounds in such illustrations, could our philosophers but seek and study them. They are observable everywhere, even in the machinery department, where the composing machine, invented by Mr. Mackie, of Warrington, pointedly indicates the prevailing tendency to devise labour-saving contrivances in almost every branch of industry, a tendency which materially assists the movement in favour of reduced hours of labour. In fact, but for the increasing excellence and perfection of our manufacturing machinery, especially in the woollen and other industries, the working day of ten hours would be a simple impossibility. Machinery has benefited both employers and employed. We have but to mark the brick-making machines at work to perceive that with their general introduction, the social condition of the brickmakers must become sensibly ameliorated, and such revelations as those lately made respecting the deplorably-neglected state of our brickyard children no longer rendered necessary.

MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Cardwell, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Fortescue spoke on Saturday evening at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor to Her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. CARDWELL spoke briefly in responding to the toast of the army, Admiral OMMANNEY replied for the navy, and Lord BURY for the volunteers. The toast of the Diplomatic Body was responded to by the French and American Ministers. The Duc DE BROGLIE, who spoke in French, said that his countrymen would never forget the generous sympathy shown towards them during the last few months by the British nation, and expressed his conviction that these spontaneous movements of fraternal sympathy would do more to assure the alliance of the two peoples than all the combinations of politics or the calculations of diplomacy. General SCHENCK, after referring with satisfaction to the conclusion of the Washington Treaty, said:—

When France and England are exchanging kindly assurances of good understanding at a civic festival like this, it is not impertinent, perhaps, for me to intervene with the remark that we Yankees, deriving some of our qualities from other parentage than yours, and, from our habits, climate, surroundings, and the necessities under which we have grown up, partake somewhat of the characteristics of both of you. (Cheers and a laugh.) We are a sort of combination of the mobility of the French with the solidity of the Saxon stock. As to any peculiar obstinacy prevailing in our mental constitution, I think we get that trait mainly from you. (Much laughter.) I trust, however, we shall generally display it only in adherence to justice and right. (Cheers.) Suppose we place our understanding henceforth on this ground,—let us unite the "All right" of England with the "Go ahead" of America. (Cheers.) That would make an alliance which would probably not easily be overcome by any other combination on earth. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. GLADSTONE, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said that when the date of that banquet was fixed, he had hoped that at that period there would be stealing over them that soothing languor, the product partly of exhaustion and partly of hope, which best describes the feel-

ing of Ministers and members of Parliament when they approach the close of the session:—

However, my Lord Mayor, we are not so fortunate. We are in a manner put upon trial for our lives. (A laugh.) A notice has been given—which is still only a notice—that on Monday the severest punishment a branch of the Legislature can inflict will, I do not say will be inflicted, but will be proposed to be inflicted upon us in the House of Lords—in that august assembly which I trust may long continue to discharge with wisdom its important and essential functions in the constitution of the country. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, with the opinion which I entertain of that august assembly I am unable to believe that they will censure the Government which pleads guilty to no offence but this—that we have used a legal power for the suppression of an illegal practice. (Cheers.) A system of gross, notorious, and palpable illegality we have, in the exercise of our undoubted power, put an end to in the only manner which remained open to us after the circumstances which have occurred. (Cheers.) That is the appeal which we are perfectly content to make to the enlightened judgment of our country. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, we have had in some senses a stormy and in others a wearisome session, and it is the fashion to speak of it as a barren one; but it has not yet reached its end. There is an old saying that no man ought to be pronounced happy until he has reached the final term of his life; so I will venture to say that no session ought to be pronounced barren till you have arrived at the prorogation. (Cheers.) The distinguished gentleman who has spoken to-night as the representative of America has referred to that pertinacity of character which, he says, and I believe truly, distinguishes the two nations, and for my colleagues and myself I can say as much as this, we are so far at least Englishmen that when we think we are in the right we don't like to be beaten. (Cheers and a laugh.) Our intentions are perfectly plain and understood. It depends upon others at what time they will reach their final fulfilment. (Cheers.) But one thing I may venture to add: the aim of all our attempts, whether in legislation, in administration, or whatever the outward form may be, is the same: it is to extend and confirm as far as we can that union of freedom and order, of attachment to ancient institutions, with the lively desire for improvement, which we believe to be in some degree at least characteristic of this country. (Cheers.) For this end we have endeavoured to oppose ourselves to favouritism and the legalisation of favouritism in every form, and whatever measure we have introduced, and whether we may succeed or fail, it will not be for a person, it will not be for classes, it will not be for places or districts that we shall attempt to legislate—it will be for the nation at large—(cheers)—and for that union of the nation in heart and will upon which we believe the hopes of its future to depend. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone then turned to the speeches of the French and American Ministers, and after remarking that he was persuaded that the sentiments of friendship which unite England and France had acquired a solidity that neither time nor change can shake, he proceeded to speak of the Washington Treaty:—

It is a great international recognition of those principles of equity which are, I trust, now discovering some modes for the settlement of quarrels better than the brutal arbitrament of the sword. (Cheers.) We have been willing to place in abeyance our own prejudices and our own determined adherence to our views of our particular rights and claims, for the purpose, in the first place, of securing what we believe to be the safest and the most honourable termination of differences, and, in the second place, we hope we may do something—at least, in this one respect of an appeal to a pacific settlement rather than to force—something in the shape of setting an example to the world. (Cheers.) It is a matter of peculiar satisfaction that in leading this great subject to its, I trust, happy termination, we have not been depending alone on the agency of party. (Cheers.) It gives me peculiar pleasure to admit that through the patriotism of the leader of the Opposition and through the willing devotion of Sir Stafford Northcote—(cheers)—we have enjoyed the assistance of his character and ability, both in the conduct of complicated negotiations, and likewise to the effect of placing a truly national character upon the settlement at which we have arrived. (Cheers.) That union of heart, blood, language, and institutions which connects us, notwithstanding the 3,000 miles of sea which roll between us, with our brethren beyond the Atlantic, speaks for itself. (Cheers.) The circumstances under which, 100 years ago, America commenced her career of national freedom and independence—a career in which we all wish her the realisation of her most sanguine and proudest hopes—(cheers)—chequered the warm affections that ought to have prevailed between the two countries with painful recollections. The very last of these causes of difference has, I believe, now been removed, and I feel we may look forward with reason to a future of perfect harmony with America. (Cheers.) We are able also to cast a glance beyond America, and to say that at this moment when I speak England has not a quarrel, or a controversy, or a subject of difference with one single nation upon the face of the earth. (Loud cheers.) My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, these are circumstances which ought to call forth from every mind emotions of thankful satisfaction. (Cheers.) My right hon. friend near me has said with truth that in the times in which we live, and, indeed, in all times, a great nation ought not to speculate upon living by the forbearance of its neighbour, but ought to live upon its own resources—(cheers)—and to be strong in the confidence of the wise and free use of those resources for the purpose of its defence. (Cheers.) Most true as is that doctrine, never, I believe, will it be forgotten, never neglected in this country; but it is also much, aye it is more than all this, that we look forward as one of the great sources of our strength to this, that, possibly in a great degree from the situation which we enjoy, we have no real conflict of interests with any other people that exists, and there is nothing to prevent us, unless it be our own fault, from cultivating with one and all relations not only of commerce, but of friendship and affection. To contribute however little towards the realisation of these results during the time, be it long or short, for which we may be responsible for the administration of the affairs of the country, as it has been

so it will continue to be the main desire, the constant and steady aim of the Ministry whose health you have so kind as to propose. (Loud cheers.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR, speaking for the House of Lords, said he thought there was no need to be in any way desponding or fearful about the future as to the continued harmony between the two great branches of the Legislature.

Mr. LOWE replied for the House of Commons. In the course of his speech, he said that House was accused of having wasted this session—of having been wanting to its high mission and great duty, and many other things of the kind. He wished to point out how the truth of this matter really stood. There was no doubt that the demand for legislation had enormously increased, and was still increasing, and that an enormous amount of labour had been thrown upon the House which was not demanded of it in times past. But (added the right hon. gentleman) undoubtedly the matter would not stop there:—

We have no doubt been unable during the session—and whatever my right hon. friend (the Prime Minister) may say, he knows very well, as we all know, that we cannot now redeem the promises or hopes with which we commenced the present session. (Hear, hear.) We know that well, and it will serve no good purpose to dissemble the notorious fact. But has the House of Commons been wanting in zeal or application to its arduous duties? Has it been wanting, whenever its opinion was asked in giving votes of a decisive character? Has it ever wavered in its opinion? No; no Government ever had, on the whole, to rely upon more clear or decided support than the present Government has had from the present House of Commons; and if it has not wavered, neither have we. (Cheers.) Why, then, is it that the record of its labours is, after all, comparatively small? Speaking frankly, the reason is, because, certainly for the first time in my recollection, and perhaps the first time in the history of the House of Commons, that great institution has been worked on principles, not only not in accordance with, but in direct antagonism to, the principles on which it was established. The intention of those who established representative Government in the House of Commons was when the best and most eminent men had met together, and heard calmly and patiently everything that could be urged on any side, they should come to a decision, and after the minority had been fully heard, the majority should bind the minority. But no one can say that is the principle on which the deliberations of the House of Commons have this session been conducted. Through no fault of the House of Commons, but through the fault of a very small minority indeed—"No, no," and cheers—who refused to be bound by the majority—(cheers and counter cheers)—a minority belonging to no political party, but which had emancipated itself from all political control, the time of the House, night after night, week after week, and month after month, has been purposely and systematically wasted, so that we have not been able, from want of time and opportunity, not from want of will, to bring to effect the measures we had promised for the session. On those who have not only done this, but publicly gloried in doing it, the blame must fall. If we have not been able to do all we could wish, much, I hope and believe, we shall be able to do. But I must also say I think the House of Commons deserves the highest credit and honour for the patience with which it submitted to see itself thwarted, avowedly and deliberately, by a small minority. (Cheers and counter cheers.) The House of Commons is the only assembly in the world which does not possess powers by which to curtail the speech of the minority.

Mr. Gladstone proposed the "Health of the Lord Mayor," and the toast of "The Lady Mayoress," proposed by Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, brought the proceedings to a close.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

At the meeting on Wednesday, Mr. Watson brought up a report from the statistical committee, and he stated that the enumerators had found 10 per cent. less children than enumerated by the Registrar-General's return, and this was owing to the removals of parents, and up to the present these had not been searched out, but the fact of there being this difference in the School Board returns showed that the enumerators had done their duty. He moved that the report be adopted. The motion was agreed to.

It was stated that the sum of £100,000 would be required, for the present, on account of the twenty schools which the board have authorised to be erected, and it was resolved that application be made to the Education Department for authority to borrow that amount. The entire sum needed will be £200,000.

The statistical committee recommended that four new schools should be erected in other localities than those already agreed to at previous meetings. The new schools proposed were—one for Church-street, Chelsea, for not less than 500 children; one for Haggerston (the second proposed), Hackney, for 1,000 children; one for Whitechapel-road, for not more than 750 children; and one for Ernest-street, Stepney, for not less than 750. Mr. Watson moved the adoption of this report, which was agreed to, and it was further agreed that the works committee should be authorised to make inquiries for sites sufficient in each case for the proposed accommodation.

Professor HUXLEY brought up the second report of the Scheme of Education Committee. This recommended that there should be only one scale for essential subjects in each board school,—that is, all the children in any one infant, junior, or senior school shall pay the same fees for such subjects; that in infant schools the fees should not be

less than 1d. nor more than 2d. per week; that in junior schools they should not be less than 1d. nor more than 4d. a week; and that in senior schools they should not be less than 1d. nor more than 6d. a week; that the fees for instruction in discretionary subjects should be determined by the managers of each school, subject to the approval of the board, and that the managers should satisfy the board that such instruction was self-supporting, and did not interfere with the efficiency of the teaching of essential subjects; that half-timers should pay half fees chargeable in the particular schools. The committee, in the second part of the report, said they did not consider it desirable to recommend the establishment of free schools. The committee believed that by careful adaptation of fees in any school to the condition of the neighbourhood, and by the occasional exercise of the power of remission of fees, the general needs of the metropolis could be met. If exceptional circumstances should appear to render the establishment of a free school in any locality expedient, they recommended that the facts be brought before the board, and its decision taken upon the special case. The committee, in the third part of the report, recommended that the board should endeavour to obtain from the Education Department the appointment of a greater number of centres for examinations of candidates for certificates of merit at Christmas next, the appointment of at least an additional time of examination during next year for those who may not be prepared at Christmas; and that the admission of assistant teachers of elementary schools to examination should be on the same conditions as head teachers. The committee further recommended that inspectors should be appointed by the board to examine its schools and pupil teachers in all subjects taught in each school, and to report to the board, from time to time, upon the discipline and general efficiency of the schools provided by the board; and that all the regulations respecting methods of instruction, the books and apparatus to be used, the supply and salaries of teachers, and the arrangements for half-time scholars, be provisional only. The Professor gave notice that he would move the adoption of the recommendation at the next meeting. Mr. LUCRAFT gave notice of an amendment to the effect that the extra subjects should not be paid for by extra fees.

Lord SANDON brought forward a motion providing for the use of prayer and hymns in schools established by the board. He pointed out that, in all voluntary efforts to reclaim the "Arab class" of children, recourse was had, with the greatest and best effect, to prayers and hymns, and he urged that, as this very class would be the first with whom the board would have to deal, it was necessary that the board should at once decide whether these children should be left without the advantages derived in other schools from the practice of prayer and singing. He maintained that it was quite possible to have these hymns and prayers without denominational teaching. Mr. WATSON seconded the motion. A long discussion ensued, but eventually the resolution, finally modified as follows was carried by a majority:—

Resolved,—1. That, in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the board at the "time or times" when, according to section 7, sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, "religious observance" may be "practised;" 2. that the arrangements for such "religious observances" be left to the discretion of the teachers and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the board by teachers, managers, parents, or rate-payers of the district; provided always that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

The board then adjourned.

THE CEFN SCHOOL BOARD AND RELIGIOUS TEACHING.—At the last meeting of this board, presided over by Mrs. Crawshaw, the wife of the well-known iron merchant of the district, that lady, after some admirable remarks on reading the Bible in the school, moved that the religious instruction to be taught in the schools under the authority of the board should be limited to learning the Lord's Prayer and reading certain portions of the Bible, from a selection approved by the board, without note or comment other than grammatical explanations; and the singing of hymns by the hymn-book to be selected by the board, and that such religious instruction be given before the other studies of the school. This was seconded by Mr. D. Watkins, and carried unanimously.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

The Privy Council have issued an order, published in the *Gazette* of Saturday, that ships coming from districts in which cholera prevails may be inspected by the nuisance authority of the district. On the arrival of such a ship, the nuisance authority shall cause all persons on board to be examined by a doctor, and, while those free from the disease will be allowed to land, those infected shall be removed to an hospital or otherwise dealt with. If any death from cholera take place on board, the body shall be taken out to sea and there committed to the deep, and the clothing, bedding, &c., on board with which the patient has come in contact must be disinfected or destroyed.

In the Commons yesterday, Mr. Forster, in reply to Dr. Lyon-Playfair, said an inspector had been sent to Hull, and he had reported that no case of cholera had been imported into that town. A man had died on board a ship coming from Russia from

Asiatic cholera, after having been at sea about two days, and five days before the vessel arrived at Hull. Another man had died from cholera on board an English ship at Cronstadt; but the Medical Department were not aware of any case of Asiatic cholera having occurred in England.

The *Moscow Gazette* publishes the following return respecting the spread of cholera in Russia:—On the 17th of July, 100 persons were attacked with cholera in Wilna, and 40 died; on the 18th, 62 were attacked, and 30 died; on the 19th the cases of illness rose to 281. At Riga, hospitals are already established for the exclusive use of cholera patients, and physicians are kept on duty day and night. The epidemic is approaching the Prussian frontier.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and Court are expected to leave Osborne on or about the 14th inst., en route for Scotland. Her Majesty will, it is understood, proceed to Windsor Castle on her way north, staying at Windsor for a night or so.

A peerage has been conferred upon Lord Bloomfield, for many years British Ambassador at Vienna, under the title of Baron Bloomfield, of Ciamhalltha, in the county of Tipperary.

Mr. Edward Baxter, of Kincaldrum, father of the Secretary to the Treasury, died yesterday at his residence, Hazelhall, near Dundee. The deceased gentleman was brother of Sir David Baxter, and was about eighty years of age.

The *Post* understands that the Pope has conferred upon Mr. M'Evoe, the senior member for the county of Meath, the Order of St. Gregory, in recognition of his services in assisting to obtain the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

Her Majesty's Mission at Stuttgart has been abolished, and the Minister at that capital has been replaced by Mr. R. B. D. Morier, C.B., as Chargé d'Affaires. At the Courts of Baden and Darmstadt, where British interests will in future be confided to a single representative, Mr. E. M. Baillie has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires. Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., after long and honourable service, has resigned the post of Minister at Peking, to which it is understood that Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., has been appointed.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Dr. Russell the Iron Cross of the Second Class, with the White Riband, in recognition of his services, when attached to the Crown Prince, in recording the history of the war as the *Times* special correspondent. Count Bernstorff conveyed to Mr. Russell the Cross, and the expression of His Imperial Majesty's pleasure, in a very flattering letter.

The death was announced, last week, of Edith May, the daughter of the poet Southey, and wife of the Rev. John Wood Warter, B.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, vicar of West Tarring, near Worthing, who edited Southey's "Doctor," and gave to the public his "Common-place Book" and "Letters."

The late Mr. James Yates, of Highgate, has made a bequest to University College for the endowment of two professorships—one of Geology and the other of Archaeology.

Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London, will, at the request of the Government, proceed to America to settle the legal details of the Treaty of Washington.

The Thames Embankment difficulty will, the *Observer* believes, be settled by a compromise, the Crown ceding its rights to the reclaimed soil to the Board of Works at a moderate price.

The Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and Prince Leopold were present on Wednesday night at a bazaar and promenade concert, held at Northwood Park, West Cotes, for the benefit of the National Hospital for Consumption, erected at the Undercliffe Ventnor. In the afternoon the Crown Princess visited the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Dover on Wednesday night from Ostend in Her Majesty's steam yacht Black Eagle, and came up to London by train.

The *Post* believes that in the course of a very short time an announcement will be made that Prince Arthur will be created a royal duke, taking his title from an Irish province.

Canon Pope, of Dublin, having sent to Chislehurst a book recently published on the Vatican Council, has received the following reply:—"Chislehurst, July 29, 1871.—I have received, M. l'Abbé, the book you have forwarded me. I have read it with interest, and you are quite correct in saying that the regeneration of France can be effected by no other means than a régime based on religion, conscience, and morality.—Accept, &c., NAPOLEON."

Marshal Bazaine, who has been sojourning in Devonshire for some days, has left Exeter for London.

Mr. J. G. Whittier is engaged on a book for children, to be called "Child Life."

Mr. Laurence Oliphant has written to the *Athenæum* denying the truth of the rumour that he is the author of the work entitled, "The Coming Race."

Professor Bain, of the University of Aberdeen, and Professor Croom Robertson, of University College, London, are engaged in preparing for the press the manuscript of the late Mr. Grote's unfinished work on Aristotle.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The composition of the Municipal Council of Paris, as determined by the elections of Sunday, will it is stated, be as follows:—Conservative members brought forward by the Parisian Union, 38; Moderate Republicans, whose names were on both the Parisian Union list and the list of the Rue de Turbigo, 7; more decided Republicans recommended by the Committee of the Rue de Turbigo alone, 27; ultra-Radicals, 10. Two fresh elections will be necessary. Scarcely one-half of the registered electors took part in the voting, and the moderate journals severely blame the apathy of the Party of Order, which has rendered it possible for such Radicals as Ranc, Mottu, Lockroy, Clémenceau, and others to be returned.

It is announced by the *Débats* that on Sunday evening M. Thiers accepted the resignation of M. Jules Favre. According to the *Soir*, from 200 to 300 deputies urged M. Thiers not to accept the resignation.

M. Ozenne, who was sent on a mission to England with respect to the Commercial Treaty, has returned, and has had a long interview with M. Thiers. It is said that M. Thiers is now more favourable to the treaty.

It is announced that the Minister of War has submitted to the Budget Committee, a supplementary estimate of 218 millions of francs (nearly nine millions sterling). It is also stated that the committee is in favour of the income-tax proposed by M. Casimir-Perier.

The attempted fusion of the Republican factions of the Left and Left Centre has failed.

A member of the French Assembly has given notice of a motion that the property of the Emperor Napoleon shall be confiscated and the proceeds distributed among the sufferers by the war.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Sultan has ratified the new loan of 5,700,000l. sterling.

The Duchess of Madrid gave birth to a daughter on Thursday at Geneva. The young Princess is to be called Elvira.

The New York papers state that the President has appointed Judge Fraser and the Hon. R. S. Hale to receive the claims under the Washington Treaty.

Judge Frazer, of Indiana, has been appointed Commissioner for the United States under the Washington Treaty; and the Hon. Robert S. Hall, of New York, has been authorised to receive the claims of American citizens against this country.

We learn from Rio de Janeiro that the report of the committee on the Emancipation Bill has been brought up in the Chamber of Deputies. It proposes some slight modifications of the bill, but as yet there has been no debate.

A telegram from New York states that Judge Blatchford has decided that Messrs. Jay and Gould must within sixty days restore for registration the 30,000 Erie shares belonging to English shareholders, but he has refused to grant an injunction to restrain the company from issuing and registering new shares for that company.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT occurred at the waterfall of Schaffhausen, on the Rhine, on the 21st inst. A Russian lady, who was most probably a practised and skilful swimmer, undertook the feat of swimming above the fall beyond reach of the safe bathing-houses. She was dragged into the current and disappeared in the torrent of the waterfall. The body was recovered further down the river.

GARIBALDI, according to a letter from Maddalena, published by the Italian papers, is just now in very poor health, his suffering being greater than in previous years. He is accordingly compelled to give up his little excursions, and when able to leave his bed is wheeled about in a Bath chair. According to the *Tempo*, a number of the inhabitants of Rome propose to invite the General to the *fêtes* which are to be given there on the 20th September, to commemorate the entry of the Italian troops into the city.

SUTTEE.—We learn from the *Pioneer* that a suttee took place some days ago at Rasra, in the Ghazee-pore district. It is said that the victim, a woman of the Banee caste, was strongly bent on performing suttee at the cremation of her husband, but was with some difficulty dissuaded from her purpose for the moment. Some hours later, however, the impulse returned on her irresistibly. She made the necessary preparations for her own sacrifice almost unassisted, and about midnight effected her dreadful purpose. It was done almost secretly, only a very few witnesses being present. Those few, however, have been arrested.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE GERMAN LOSSES BY SICKNESS IN THE WAR.—The *Volkstaat* observes that there is an unwillingness in influential circles to allow the full extent of the German losses in the late war to transpire. The list of killed and wounded was made public, as it could not be avoided, although in a very inaccurate and incomplete manner. On the other hand, there has been a determined objection to giving statements of figures with regard to the devastation brought about by sickness. The Central Bureau of Information in Berlin, under the inspection of the highest military authorities, has however published a report of its work, with interesting statistical figures. It appears from this report that the institution has within the space of twelve months authenticated 633,000 sick and wounded cases, and

that of these only 78,000 belonged to the French, the remaining 555,000 to the German army. The circumstance that only 46,000 of these were South Germans, and that nearly 508,000 were North Germans, shows by the disproportion of the numbers, that the bureau had really been occupied with the North German army. The frightful figures, which besides make no claim to completeness, are, according to this, far below the truth. And if we reckon the wounded at a hundred thousand in round numbers, we shall certainly still be within the truth if we estimate the number of the unwounded sick at half a million. How many of these have died or drag about an incurable sickly body, is more than we can say failing the necessary information. The figure must, however, be a terrible one.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE ALLEGED FAMINE IN PERSIA.—The Persian Minister, H. Ch. Mohsin Khan, asserts in a letter to the *Times* that there has not been, nor is there now, any famine in Persia:—

A dearth (disette) was experienced for some time, but it was only in the provinces adjoining the Persian Gulf that it was serious. The nomad tribes which form their population, leaving to the rains the care of the grain which they sow in their journeys, are always exposed on their return to the consequences of a possible drought. They have suffered bitterly this year, and, being deprived of all means of subsistence, have repaired in crowds to the towns. There, by direction of His Majesty the Shah, and at his expense, the means have been organised of supplying assistance to this wandering and suffering population. With this view public monuments have been turned to account, the places for administering relief having been chosen by preference in the cemeteries, where the monuments erected in honour of our saints include buildings of considerable extent, galleries and cloisters which are generally resorted to by dervishes, beggars, and paupers. One of these in particular, the Tomb of Hafiz, contains as many as 800 poor or infirm persons who have been received and fed there. In other places assistance has been given to everybody coming up, and that there may be no disorder, the police have organised a cordon of guards round them. It was there, doubtless, that imaginative newsmongers saw the guards charged with preventing the peasants from digging up the dead bodies.

As regards cholera, the Minister says, there is no occasion to take any exceptional notice of it. "Every year, at the period of excessive heat, the imprudent consumption of fruit gives rise to a certain number of cases, and this number has not been exceeded in any remarkable proportion." The alarming telegrams about the cholera, the writer believes to be "the wretched expedient of some agent of a commercial house, or of some one employed in connection with the telegraphs, who has been detained at Teheran during the insupportable hot season while his colleagues or friends have gone to the neighbouring mountains in search of a cooler atmosphere, and who has endeavoured by publicity to inspire such fears to supply a motive for his departure from Teheran, or to secure for himself some exceptional privilege as a reward for having remained at his post under such painful circumstances." With regard to the plague, the Minister adds:—"What is said is a lie. This word has the advantage of being the only exact reply, and, by its brevity, of not abusing the hospitality of your columns." On the other hand, the Bombay papers report that the distress in Persia is now so great that people have, in their misery, taken to eating bread made of grass. The *Times of India* states that the Maharajah Holkar has forwarded 1877 to Teheran, through the British ambassador there, for the purpose of relieving the famishing Zoroastrians.

An article in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*, by an eminent geological professor, will be found to express the difference of opinion which exists between Mr. Darwin and the physiological school represented by Mr. Huxley.

Mr. George Odger writes on "The Land Question" in the *Contemporary Review* for August, and Professor Frohschammer, of Munich, has also an article in the same number of that periodical.

The chaplain of the Connecticut Legislature prays forty-five minutes. "The members generally assemble after the prayer."

A schoolmaster asked one of his boys, on a sharp winter's morning, what was the Latin for cold? The boy hesitated a little. "What, sirrah," said he, "can't you tell?"—"Yes, yes," replied the boy, "I have it at my fingers' ends."

HOW TO KEEP FOLKS IN MEETING.—When Mr. Moody was on a journey in the Western part of Massachusetts, he called on a brother in the ministry on the Saturday, thinking to spend the Sunday with him, if agreeable. The man appeared very glad to see him, and said, "I should be very glad to have you stop and preach for me to-morrow, but I feel almost ashamed to ask you." "Why, what is the matter?" said Mr. Moody. "Why, our people have got into such a habit of going out before meeting is closed, that it seems to be an imposition on a stranger." "If that is all, I must and will stop and preach for you," was Mr. Moody's reply. When the day came, and Mr. Moody had opened the meeting and named the text, he looked around on the assembly and said, "My hearers, I am going to speak to two sorts of folks, saints and sinners. Sinners, I am going to give you a portion first, and I would have you give good attention." When he had preached to them as long as he thought best, he paused and said, "There, sinners, I have done with you now; you may take your hats and go out of the meeting-house as soon as you please." But all tarried and heard him through.

Literature.

"A BRAVE LADY."

This is another volume of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett's excellent Standard Library, which already contains many works of real art, and promises ere long to put within the reach of the great mass of the people a very superior and varied literature. It includes works of travel, anecdote and humour, as well as novels, and these it should be said are all of the first order. We did not notice Mrs. Craik's "Brave Lady" at length when it at first appeared, and this very neat and cheap edition of it may therefore justify us in giving a more lengthened review than we usually allot to re-issues. "The Brave Lady" is a story with a lesson. Mrs. Craik indeed, never seems to regard herself as entitled to write merely to amuse. She must instruct at the same time; and her power of doing this whilst yet no whit of story-interest is sacrificed, has done more than anything else to give her the high place she holds among English novelists. Others have more skill in plot, or have keener insight into mingled motives; but none of them surpass her in the quiet and self-sufficing way in which she works out her lesson by the development and movements of the characters. Whether she deals with the relations of mistresses and servants, or the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, she never fails to write pleasantly and to shed light on social difficulties for those who are desirous to see both sides. The present story is no exception to this, and in one respect it is an experiment.

It is often said that the romance of life ends with marriage, and hence most novelists leave their heroes and heroines after having once seen them "settled for life." In "A Brave Lady" Mrs. Craik, in the most practical manner, disproves the notion that married life has no romance of its own. She begins to tell the story of Lady de Bouganville's life when her ladyship is an old woman, and says very little of it prior to her marriage, at sixteen, with a vain, extravagant, foppish Irish curate, Edward Scanlan. She is of French extraction, and come of an old noble family; her father having been forced into exile. Nothing could be finer than the way in which the husband and wife are contrasted. Scanlan, the facile popular preacher, easily flattered by those who have a purpose to serve, eager for reputation, wasteful, and without real self-respect; the wife, strong in character, economical, and with feelings of the finest kind, continually crushed under the necessities of her position, yet never really blunted. Scanlan's reckless loans to Summerhayes, the artist, his trips to London, and his way of shirking difficulties, throwing all the hard and unpleasant things upon his wife whilst complimenting her on her cleverness, are capitally described. The whole development of the man, indeed, is admirably truthful and consistent. And then the home pictures. The poor wife, struggling with her young children alone, yet never wholly losing hope and outward cheerfulness; attracting the loving regards of all who know of her sore struggles to keep up a respectable appearance. The picture of Mr. Oldham, the rector, is also good. He fully appreciates the noble efforts of his curate's wife. Indeed it is only on her account that he does not cast his curate adrift once for all; whilst the curate, vain fool! deems that he has actually become indispensable to the rector. Mr. Oldham, having no ties of his own, resolves to make some provision for Mrs. Scanlan's future; and, one day, when she is in some difficulty, and has sought his counsel, he tells her that he has made her his heir. But she is pledged not to tell her husband this, and here arises the most interesting elements in the story. Mrs. Scanlan, through the long years, begins to doubt whether, after all, she has not dreamt that Mr. Oldham had told her of such good intentions towards her. Some of the writing at this point is charged with intense human interest. Mr. Oldham never again makes mention of his intention to her; but, on his death, it is found that Mrs. Scanlan had not dreamed. Scanlan's behaviour, in this crisis, is very strikingly delineated. How it came about that the poor curate's wife, at the date of the opening of the story, was a solitary widow living apart in a grand mansion, the reader who does not yet know must procure the volume to find out; and we venture to promise him no little pleasure in the process. But this is the way in which Edward Scanlan characteristically assumed the name and style of Sir Edward de Bouganville:—

"One fine morning the *Times* newspaper announced

"A Brave Lady." By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." (London: Hurst and Blackett.)

in advertisement to all the world that the Rev. Edward Scanlan, of Oldham Court, meant thenceforward, in memory of his wife's father, the late Vicomte de Bouganville, (he inserted this paragraph himself, and Josephine first saw it in print when remonstrance was idle), 'to assume, instead of his own, the name and arms of De Bouganville.' These last he had already obtained with much trouble and cost, and affixed them upon every available article within and without the house, from letter-paper and carriage panels down to dinner-plates and hall chairs. His wife did not interfere: these were, after all, only outside things. But when she saw, for the first time, her new-old name on the address of a letter, and had to sign once again after this long interval of years—"Josephine de Bouganville," the same sudden constriction of heart seized her. It seemed as if her youth were returned again, but in a strange, ghostly fashion."

Many of the difficulties involved in the woman's rights question are here decisively touched on; and the book should not be without its influence as showing what a true woman can do even when weighted with the foolish masterfulness of a vain and shallow husband.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY.

It was to be expected that the centenary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott should awaken an enthusiasm, displaying itself in souvenirs. He conquered a new world for his contemporaries; but not for them alone; it remains a goodly heritage for all who are to follow. He was pre-eminently a healthy, genuine man; and notwithstanding that he did not seek to directly express his own character in his writings, being less of an egotist than most literary men, they are throughout saturated by it. Indeed, it is because of this that his works have held, and are likely for long to hold, their high place among the great works of fiction. He readily received impression from whatever he came in contact with; but all became refined in passing through the medium of his pure character. He touched great and noble things worthily; he ennobled low and common things whenever he touched them. Indeed, it is one of the most remarkable things about Scott (and to a great extent the spring of his vast influence), that he had none of the vanities or weaknesses usually found in the literary character. He enjoyed life so thoroughly—was so inclined to identify himself with it—that he could have found strong and sufficient interests anywhere and in any vocation. It was accident that made him a writer of stories; notwithstanding that story-writing turned out to be his true destination. It is the honest sagacity, the close affectionateness, the patience, the quiet enjoyment of others' oddities, which make us admire him as a writer; and had we known him as a man, it would have been for these very qualities that we should have loved him. He casts no sour looks on life, does not quarrel with this temper or with that tendency; he sees a purpose in all twists and "throws," and would scarce desire that things should be otherwise than they are. The great lesson he taught may be said to have been contentment. In spite of his Toryism, he finds his finest types of character among the lower orders; and, indeed, at the root of his Toryism there lay a profound sense of an equality of manhood wholly independent of circumstances. Truth, faithfulness, and devotion to honest aims are what he chiefly celebrates; and he finds these best illustrated among the common orders. On the Dousterswivels and the Trumbulls he shows some liking to play pranks; but he is never cruel; and he brings out the good points in the braggarts, the dare-devils and the "ne'er-do-weels" with a peculiarly patient impartiality. Cristal Nixon has its momentary accessions of better feeling; and Edie Ochiltree, the beggar, is a sort of spoiled hero. And then his lovers—Lovell and Macintyre in the "Antiquary," the Master of Ravenswood, Waverley, Jeannie Deans and Rose Bradwardine, how natural they are, how free from the sentimental straining and feverishness of so many later lovers! And for humour, where shall we find greater truthfulness and healthfulness, and yet such nicety of discrimination, than in Duncan MacWhoeble, Peter Peebles, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Cuddie Headrigg, Dominic Sampson, and Captain McTurk? Scott's great defect was want of subtlety, he did not penetrate very deep into motives, and was never vexed with problems; and yet, perhaps, this was, after all, no defect. Had he been quicker, he would perhaps have become self-conscious, and that would simply have spoiled him. But, it must be admitted, that, with all his rare powers, he did not have the deep, final flash of insight that marked Robert Burns.

Dr. Rogers' "Garland" justifies itself by pleasantly recalling to us all the pleasant asso-

* *The Centenary Garland*. Being Pictorial Illustrations of the Novels of Sir Walter Scott, in their Order of Publication. By GEORGE CRUICKSHANK and other artists of eminence. With Descriptions, Memoir, &c. (W. P. Nimmo.)

citations connected with a reading of the Waverley novels. He gives a very good sketch of Scott's life, in which a great many personal items appear. It is not long; but it is pretty exhaustive, and fits its place better perhaps than if it had been longer. This is his portrait of Sir Walter, on the whole very clearly and firmly drawn:—

"In stature, Sir Walter Scott was above six feet; but his form, which had otherwise been commanding, was marred by the lameness of his right limb, which caused him considerably to limp, and ultimately to walk with difficulty. His countenance, so correctly represented in his portraits and busts, was remarkable for depth of forehead. His eyes, covered with thick eyelashes, were dull, unless animated by congenial conversation. He was of fair complexion; and his hair, originally sandy, became gray after a severe illness which he suffered in his forty-eighth year. His conversation abounded in anecdotes of the old times. His memory treasured up accurately, and could readily recall all that he had read."

A very good engraving from Sir John Watson Gordon's portrait of Sir Walter is presented as frontispiece, which bears out well what Dr. Rogers says respecting the personal appearance of the great novelist. Dr. Rogers' plan is to present in a few sentences the gist of Sir Walter Scott's novels in such a way as to explain the engravings clearly. Some of these are exquisite; but the qualities vary. George Cruikshank is, as always, full of quaint character and expression—a touch sometimes bringing out the subtlest shade of meaning and intention. Nothing could be finer or more characteristic in their way than the illustrations of "Master Holdenough interrupted," and "Peveril and Chaffinch." The book is handsome though not large; and has a character of its own. We doubt not it will find a considerable market, as it deserves.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Palestine: its Holy Sites and Sacred Story. By JOHN TILLOTSON. (London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.) The design of this book is to place the geography of Palestine in living relation to the Sacred Story, and to give such a connected chronological account of Israel's history as shall be easily intelligible to young people. It is, of course, what any book of the kind must be, to some extent a compilation, but the individuality of the author is for all that clearly visible. The story of Israel, from Abraham to Simon the Zealot—with a sketch of the history of the world before Abraham and the history of the Jews since the Dispersion—is told in homely natural language and in interesting style. The geographical descriptions are as clear as those of Dean Stanley, while, as befits a book intended for younger people, the language is more simple than that of the celebrated Biblical writer. Like the Dean also, the author avails himself of Josephus as well as the Bible, and occasionally of tradition; while he gives pith and life to his description of events by the citation of historical parallels. He translates old acts and practices into their modern analogues, and finishes a portrait or a description with an apt quotation or proverb. The story as here told cannot fail to interest the young, and to give them a more accurate idea of the Jewish history than they would attain to in many years by reading the Bible alone. It is clear, connected, real, and living. Even the story of Joseph as here related will have fresh interest. The history of every nation is sad—at least as history is written. The mistakes and follies, the treachery and murder, the persecution and massacre, the strife and bloodshed of ten or twenty centuries is crowded into 400 pages, and the concentrated horror sickens the heart. Our author sometimes moralises sadly—*vanitas vanitatum*. He is not able to admire the Jews; Jacob was for ever supplanting Esau, Rebecca was for ever encouraging her favourite son to delude his blind father, and Uncle Laban was cheating Jacob, and Jacob was cheating Uncle Laban, and they never seem to have said, Let us be true to one another, let us be upright, let us be honest; it was all self. But he pities the house of Israel for the ages of misfortune and persecution they have gone through, and, believing that the power of God alone can account for a bush not being consumed though continually burning, he infers the purpose of Providence and looks for the restoration of the Jews to their ancient home. The book is embellished with numerous plates and maps, in the fitting of which to the text we see some faults, but, on the whole, we commend the book as a cheap and excellent volume, likely to be acceptable both to the class for whom it is intended and to those who are older.

Family Readings from the Gospel According to St. Matthew: Consisting of Short Passages with a Simple Exposition, for Daily Use in Christian Households. By the Rev. FRANCIS BOURDILLON, M.A., Author of "The Pattern Prayer," "The Parables of Our Lord," &c. (London: Religious Tract Society.) This is an excellent little book for its purpose. "It is not meant 'as a book of reference for the explanation of difficult passages; nor is it specially intended for private reading: it is a book for daily use in the family. The author has tried to write what he would have said had 'he been expounding the Scripture in his own house—

"hold, in the hope of furnishing help to other heads of 'families in that most important work.' The simplicity of the style, the clearness of the explanations, and the fulness of practical lesson are very admirable. The book would serve as a useful model to teachers in schools, to those who conduct Bible classes, and to ministers who have to speak to plain, unlettered congregations. The theology is what is popularly called 'Evangelical,' the tone emphatically Christian."

Synonyms of the New Testament. By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Seventh Edition, Revised and Enlarged. (London: Macmillan and Co.) The "little volume" which grew out of Dr. Trench's course of Lectures on the New Testament Synonyms, delivered in the discharge of his duties as Professor of Divinity at King's College, London, has still further grown into a large and handsome octavo. We know nothing like this book in the English language; it should be on the shelves of all students of theology. It not only contains the ripe fruit of much scholarship and careful thought, the processes of reasoning that may be perceived in it will enable the student to pursue such investigations for himself, so that not only will he be furnished with valuable distinctions in the use of words drawn for him by Dr. Trench, he will gain skill in the general discrimination between synonymous words. The book is so well known that we need not append any specimens of it, we have only to add that in this last and largest edition we have a hundred sets of synonyms treated with fulness and great care. We should like to compel slovenly public speakers to a diligent study of it; others who know that no word can fully replace another, or often without loss of accuracy be substituted for it, will be attracted to the book and find in it matter of un-failing interest.

Things to Come Practically Considered. By the Rev. WILLIAM REID, Lothian-road United Presbyterian Church, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh: William Oliphant and Co.) Mr. Reid here discourses on the "The Millennium, the Intermediate State, the Resurrection, the Judgment, Future Punishments, and Heaven." We cannot say he is out of his depth in his reasonings, or rather his rhetoric; for he never approaches the depth of his subjects. There is nothing irreverent or flippant in Mr. Reid's treatment of his themes; but it is utterly and throughout shallow. He seems to have no conception of either the moral or the intellectual profundities involved in his subject; and hence with perfect good faith, and with some devoutness, he describes and lays down and measures the world to come, as if it were a field in Midlothian he was surveying. He is not always consistent with himself; in his account of the Resurrection, for instance, he explodes in one chapter his own arguments in others. But this lack of consistency is his least fault; if his thought were deeper he would feel more the difficulty of formulating into consistent propositions the inconceivable realities of which he treats. There is great self-complacency in his quotations of Scripture; no one would suppose, from Mr. Reid's book, that devout and thorough Biblical scholars gave many interpretations of Old and New Testament passages widely different from his.

Treatise on the Physical Cause of the Death of Christ, and its Relation to the Principles and Practices of Christianity. By WILLIAM STROUD, M.D. Second Edition, with Appendix, containing Letters on the subject by Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., M.D. (London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) Dr. Stroud is well known as an able advocate of the opinion that Christ's death was occasioned by actual, physical rupture of the heart. The book is full of interest, devout in its tone, and marked by earnest conviction. Like so many advocates of a particular theory, the author is completely possessed by it; inasmuch that he thoroughly identifies his theory with the doctrine of Scripture, and condemns the Vatican MS., because if its variations in the account of Christ's death are correct, "the view taken of the atonement, not only in this treatise, but throughout the 'Scripture, is erroneous.'" The book needs to be taken *cum grano salis*, but it is a valuable work, and well worth the careful attention of the student.

The Church of God and the Bishops. An Essay suggested by the Convention of the Vatican Council. By HENRY ST. A. VON LINNO. Authorised translation. (London: Rivington.) This is a protest against the order of procedure of the Œcumenical Council, an earnest exposure of the folly and inconsistency of the declaration by a Council of the Dogma of Papal Infallibility, and a lamentation over the growth of Curialism, a name used by the author instead of the popular but inaccurate word, Ultramontanism. There is a tone of devoutness running through the book; great spirituality of feeling marks it everywhere. It is, however, spirituality bewailing the errors into which the Catholic Church has for a long time been rushing headlong. To us it seems that the Church system of the author has its natural development in these errors, and that his spirituality is utterly inconsistent with his system.

The Poetical Works of Edward Young. In two volumes. (London: Bell and Daldy.) The first of these two volumes contains the "Night Thoughts"; the second the "Love of Fame," and other, not only minor, but also inferior poems. Young's dramas are not contained here. The books are well printed on a fair paper, and may be recommended to those who wish to add a cheap edition of "Young" to their libraries. Messrs. Bell and Daldy

might have done much better than prefix Mitford's "Life of Young" to these volumes. It is confused in style, meagre, and not always accurate in its diction. This publication is no addition to our literature.

The Works of Virgil, rendered into English Prose, &c. By JAMES LONSDALE, M.A., and SAMUEL LEE, M.A. (London: Macmillan and Co.) This translation is intended "partly for the use of students," partly for the general English reader. Notwithstanding, however, the "rhythm in the structure of the sentence," we think most general English readers would be repelled from a prose translation. To students the book may be useful, not only for its translation, but also for its introductions and running analysis.

Miscellaneous.

The execution of Richard Addington, for the murder of his wife at Holcot, took place on Monday morning, within the county prison at Northampton.

Two gutter children were on Monday brought up at the Southwark Police-court by an officer of the London School Board, and were sent to industrial institutions for a term of years.

The son of a well-known New Haven politician, whose name begins with B., is a freshman at Yale, and was seated at the recitation near the coloured student, Bouchet. Whereupon B. Senior wrote to one of the professors, asking, as a personal favour, that he would change the young man's seat, as it was distasteful to him to sit so near a negro. The professor wrote back that at present the students were ranged in alphabetical order, and it was not in his power to grant the favour; but "next term the desired change will be brought about, for, scholarship then being the criterion, Mr. Bouchet will be in the first division, and your son in the fourth."—*Christian Union*.

The *Chicago Times* recently published a series of sketches of leading divines in that city, and thus heads the article:—"The Preachers—A Very Grand Dish of Clerical Hash—The Original Priest and Where He Came From—The Parturition of Earthquakes, of Lightnings, and Whirlwinds—The Typical Catholic, Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist, Et Cetera—A Good Deal about the Several Hundred Preachers of Chicago—The Pecuniary Size of the 'Woe' of those 'Who Preach for Hire'—Pen-and-Ink Photographs of the Prominent Pulpiters of the Garden City—Their Brains, Their Salaries, Their Complexions, and Their Countenances—The Pulpits in Nuce, and the Retail Trade of Salvation in Parvo—All of Them, from Aminadab Sleek to Rev. Cream Cheese and Melchisedek Howler."

The Rev. Dr. S. R. Brown, of the Reformed Church, one of the oldest missionaries in Japan, presents (says the *New York Christian Union*) a somewhat discouraging view of the present attitude of the Government in the island towards Christianity and Christians. The old laws against it have been reaffirmed, and proclamations posted in all parts of the empire calling Christians a "corrupt sect." But meanwhile, a number of Protestant missionaries have been placed at the head of Government Universities. Government, too, is sending its best youth by scores to this country to be educated in Christian colleges; and recently, when one of these youths, who was treasurer in charge of the others, became a Christian, and notified the Japanese authorities, supposing that his own support and protection would thenceforth be withdrawn, he received an assuring reply and confirmation of the official relation which he sustained towards his companions. The Japanese youth at home, too, are finding the history and the doctrines of Christianity in the foreign literature they are widely studying.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.—A statement has been put forward relative to the rumoured hasty despatch of a lawyer to Australia in the interest of the claimant to the Tichborne estates. It is that Arthur Orton is in prison there, and that his transference to England is the object aimed at.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—It is reported that Mr. Philip Twells and Alderman Gibbons have consented to stand in the Conservative interest for the City of London, and a requisition, asking Mr. J. G. Hubbard to be the third Conservative candidate, is in course of signature.

CO-OPERATION.—The *Civilian* is informed that one of the most eminent brewers in the kingdom has just been compelled to sever his connection with the Civil Service Supply Association, in consequence of the attitude assumed towards him by the grocers who deal in beer.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—Of the sixty successful candidates just admitted to the Excise, forty-two were examined in Ireland, sixteen in England, and two in Scotland, and an examination of the names leads one to believe that these figures do not unfairly represent the three different nationalities. It is therefore clear that the Civil Service Commissioners, at all events, do "justice to Ireland."—*Civilian*.

SIGNS OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENT.—The demand for labour has taken 22,000 paupers off the English relief list, comparing the end of May, 1871, with the same period of 1870. To that decrease the metropolis contributed 8700, and Lancashire and Cheshire 8000. The one district has been eased to the extent of 6.4 per cent., the other 8.2 per cent.

SCIENTIFIC NEOLOGY.—The charge against Mr. Hampden of libelling Mr. Wallace was tried on Thursday, in the Secondary's Court. A wager of

500*l.* having been made between Mr. Hampden, who affirmed that the world was flat and not round, and Mr. Wallace, it was decided against the former, who thereupon abused Mr. Wallace as a liar and a swindler. The action now tried was for damages for these and other similar libels, and Mr. Hampden was condemned to pay 600*l.* damages.

THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY AND THE LADY STUDENTS.—A meeting of the Senatus of the Edinburgh University was held on Friday, and the opinion of counsel was announced as to the right of women to study at the University. We (*Daily Review*) understand that the opinion is unfavourable to the claims of the ladies. It is considered that women cannot, according to law, claim to be enrolled as students.

BABY-FARMING.—Frances Rogers, a "baby-farmer," was, on Saturday, tried at the Manchester assizes on several charges of neglecting and ill-treating infants with intent to murder them. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and evidence was given at considerable length, from which it appeared that the children had been insufficiently and improperly fed, and that laudanum had been systematically administered to them. The jury found her guilty of intent to murder, and Baron Martin sentenced her to twenty years' penal servitude.

ALLEGED DISLOYAL PREACHING AT DOVER.—A "priest in holy orders" on Sunday last, in his sermon, took occasion to refer to our most gracious and religious Queen in the following "loyal" words:—"There is a graceless and irreligious Queen on the throne." These words raised the ire of many of the congregation. One gentleman took occasion to protest against such treasonable language by taking up his hat and leaving the church, and waiting for his reverence outside, where he bluntly told him that he was a coward to screen himself behind a pulpit in using such language, and challenged him to a public platform, where his hearers might have the opportunity of hissing such seditious opinions of men whose teaching should be the reverse of disloyalty.—*Dover Telegraph*.

"BRITISH WORKMAN" PUBLIC-HOUSES.—These admirable institutions, the characteristics of which we have recently described, are making considerable progress. A dozen or more are in operation in Leeds, and a new one, No. 3, is about to be opened in Bradford. On Saturday afternoon, the Mayor of Rochdale, Mr. G. L. Ashworth, assisted by Mr. G. T. Kemp, Mr. W. Shaw, and Mr. T. Watson, formally opened the first "British Workman" public-house in Rochdale. The building is situated in Brick Croft, and has cost the philanthropic projectors, of whom Mr. W. Shaw is the leader, 700*l.* There are two reading-rooms, smoking-room, a large room intended to be used as a club-room and lecture-room, which may also be used for Sunday services. Refreshments are to be sold on the premises, but no intoxicating drinks.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the college, on Saturday, the Right Hon. Lord Belper, LL.D., F.R.S., was unanimously elected president of the college, in the place of the late Mr. George Grote. At a session of the council, on the same day, the following appointments were made:—Mr. W. K. Clifford, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Professor of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics; Professor H. C. Bastian, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., to be Physician to the University College Hospital; Mr. Berkeley Hill, M.B., F.R.C.S.; Mr. Christopher Heath, F.R.C.S.; and Mr. Marcus Beck, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., to be Teachers of Practical Surgery. The Sharpey Scholarship, recently established for the promotion of the study of Biological Science in the college, was conferred on Mr. E. A. Schäfer.

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Under the title of "Alexandra Palace and Muswell Hill Estate Tontine," certificates representing 850,000 guineas are about to be issued, which will entitle the holders, in proportion as they may possess a single certificate of one guinea or any larger number, to participate in the various objects of the institution, or to take their share of the entire property of the Palace and grounds of 498 acres, should they, fifteen years hence, be among the surviving holders. Under an elaborate but ingenious plan framed for the purpose, each subscriber will have several options as to the mode in which he may obtain a return for his investment, and be virtually guaranteed against loss. The trustees and board of directors consist of experienced persons familiar with the management of London properties and of public establishments, and it may be hoped that the result of their arrangements will be to furnish to the population of the north of the metropolis a place of resort as attractive as that on the other side at Sydenham.—*Times*, July 18th, 1871.

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.—The 68th annual meeting of the members of this society was held at the society's chambers, No. 23, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on the 26th ult. In the absence of the President, the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, the chair was taken by H. C. Tucker, Esq., C.B. The report of the committee, which was read by the secretary, recorded a series of twenty-three successful prosecutions, of more than ordinary importance, of dealers in obscene books, pictures, and photographs, and especially of advertisers, who, by receiving payment for these filthy wares through the post, hope to escape detection. The seizures reported were also very extensive, all which have been destroyed in the presence of the officers of the society. This happy result was mainly attributable to the active and intelligent co-operation of the police, through whose agency alone the society

now acts. The annual subscriptions announced amounted to 102*l.* 12*s.*, and the donations to 344*l.* 10*s.* The debt of the society is 650*l.* The vice-presidents, committee, and other officers being re-elected, a vote of thanks was passed to the committee for their energy and perseverance in carrying out, with such eminent success, the objects of the society, with the very limited means at their disposal.

PRINCE ARTHUR.—The following members (fifty-three, including tellers) voted on Monday night in favour of Mr. Dixon's proposition to reduce the grant to Prince Arthur from 15,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* :—

Anderson, G.	Laslett, W.	Price, W. E.
Aytoun, R. S.	Lawson, Sir W.	Richard, H.
Bright, Jacob	Lea, T.	Roden, W. S.
Brocklehurst, W. C.	Leatham, E. A.	Samuelson, B.
Brown, A. H.	Lewis, J. D.	Shaw, R.
Campbell, H.	Macle, R. A.	Smith, E.
Candlish, J.	Mackintosh, E. W.	Taylor, P. A.
Carter, Mr. Ald.	M'Arthur, W.	Tollemache, Hon. F.
Chadwick, D.	M'Laren, D.	Trevelyan, G. O.
Clifford, C. C.	Mellor, T. W.	Wedderburn, Sir D.
Colman, J. J.	Melly, G.	West, H. W.
Dilke, Sir C. W.	Miall, E.	Whalley, G. H.
Gourley, E. T.	Miller, J.	Williams, E. W. B.
Graham, W.	Morley, S.	Wingfield, Sir C.
Hadfield, G.	Mundella, A. J.	Woods, H.
Hodgkinson, G.	Muntz, P. H.	TELLERS.
Hodgson, K. D.	Norwood, C. M.	Mr. Dixon
Johnstone, Sir H.	Plimsoll, S.	Mr. A. Herbert

The eleven members who voted against any grant to Prince Arthur were:—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Candlish, Alderman Carter, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. J. D. Lewis, Mr. T. W. Mellor, Mr. H. B. Samuelson, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, Sir David Wedderburn, and Mr. Taylor and Sir W. Lawson (tellers).

THE HALFPENNY POSTAGE.—Nearly nine months' experience of the halfpenny postage does not appear to have belied the anticipations respecting it. There are no such signs of a serious diminution of postal revenue as had been predicted—although a loss of 50,000*l.* was caused by the abolition of the newspaper stamp—while the development of the postal service has only been in proportion to public requirements. It is clear that the Post Office administrators were prepared for a large addition of work. In the first six months of the new rates upwards of 58,000,000 post cards, and about 114,000,000 halfpenny labels and stamped wrappers, were issued. In one direction, however, the anticipations of the authorities appear not to have been verified by results. The quantity of paper sent in by the public to receive the impressed stamp appears to have fallen far short of the estimate, the number of stamps impressed being only in the proportion of ten per cent. to the wrappers supplied at Somerset House. The six months' issue of the halfpenny postage was as follows:—*½d.* postage labels, 77,215,690—*duty*, £160,866; *½d.* post cards, 58,485,960, £121,845; *½d.* wrappers, 33,048,420, £68,850.

A PARK AT SALTAIRE.—A park of fourteen acres, laid out in an ornamental manner, has just been dedicated by the generous owner of Saltaire, Sir Titus Salt, to the use of the inhabitants of that new and unique manufacturing town. The ceremony was performed on Tuesday evening, in the presence of a large concourse of the inhabitants. Sir Titus briefly addressed the assembly, and, expressing regret that Lady Salt could not be present, stated that Miss Amelia Salt would declare the park open. Miss Salt having performed this task, the Volunteer Rifles, who were stationed on the terrace, fired a *feu de joie*, the band played "God save the Queen," and the bells of Saltaire Independent Church rang out a merry peal, "firing" in quick succession. The people were admitted on to the terrace, and the ceremony was over. A large flagstaff, gaily decorated with flags, was reared on the centre of the terrace, and as the evening was fine, the brief proceedings passed off very pleasantly, Airedale looking its best at this season of the year. The park includes a cricket-ground of five acres, a bowling green and croquet ground, and a noble terrace, reaching the full length of the park, is a striking feature.

HYDE PARK AND TRAFALGAR-SQUARE DEMONSTRATIONS.—There was a Hyde Park demonstration on Sunday against the proposed annuity to Prince Arthur, but, according to the *Times*, it was "a complete failure." A marked feature of the day and the audiences, was the preference given to the "Mock Litany" ruffians, who on this occasion mustered no less than five platforms, and drowned each other's voices in chanting the abominable trash in which they dealt. At the demonstration proper Mr. Odger presided, and the speaking was of the usual order. Extracts were read from newspapers, giving cases in which agricultural labourers with 10*s.* a week, had been ordered to pay half-a-crown a week for a father, and the conclusion drawn that the Queen, with her enormous income, should provide for her children herself. It was announced that there was to be a demonstration on the same subject on Monday evening; but Colonel Henderson intimated to Mr. Odger and his friends that it would not be allowed by the police. They, however, had resolved to hold it in spite of prohibition. Subsequently, it appears, the police informed Mr. Odger and his colleagues that the meeting would not be interfered with unless the public peace were disturbed. At eight o'clock a large number of persons had assembled in the square—one account says 10,000 and another 20,000—and Mr. Odger having been voted into the chair, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Bradlaugh and others, all of whom protested against the proposed grant to Prince Arthur as "robbery," but no resolution was proposed, "so as not to bring the meeting" it was stated, "within the power of the law." The proceedings did not last more than an hour.

PRINCE OSCAR AT ROTHERHITHE.—On Thursday, Prince Oscar laid the foundation-stone of a new Scandinavian church in Rotherhithe, near the Surrey Commercial Dock, where a large number of Swedish and Norwegian sailors and workmen are employed. The vessels in the docks and the streets in the neighbourhood were gaily decorated with flags, and the Prince was loudly cheered by the crowds who assembled in the streets. After the ceremony a luncheon was given by the directors of the dock company at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich. Prince Oscar, in replying to the toast of his health, said:—

It is now about a quarter of a century since, for the first time, I beheld your hospitable British shores. You know that in the early days of youth one feels deeply, and that the impressions made are lasting. I was then in the naval service, and I can truly say that from that visit there sprang up in my heart the first sympathetic feeling for Great Britain, and for you all. Since then I have been many times in England, and this first feeling has been strengthened and confirmed by the esteem which many among your own countrymen have taught me to feel for this country. And how could it be otherwise? I am myself a son of a free nation—a nation which never has bowed its head to foreign tyrants, which has always had the heart and had the will to tell the truth, and whose sons have followed its kings not only to victory, but to death. Hence I think I have a sort of right to speak to you in friendly sympathetic language. And I am glad at this moment to be able to give expression to this experience, that in all the communications which I have had with them, in all the different ways in which I have been brought into contact with Englishmen, I have found that when a friendly hand was once stretched out by an English gentleman, that hand, given with a good heart, never was withdrawn.

Gleanings.

Mr. J. R. Hind writes that the next total solar eclipse which will be visible in England will not occur until the 11th of August, 1990.

Josh Billings says that "the lion and the lamb may possibly sumtime lay down in this world together for a few minutes, but when the lion kums to git up the lamb will be missing."

There is a story of a Paris lady, who was so overcome by her appetite during the siege, as to eat her beloved lap-dog. After a hearty meal she looked down at the little heap of bones; tears fell from her eyes. "Poor Bijou," she exclaimed, "how he would have enjoyed them!"

We knew of an excellent lady who had her beds made on Sunday morning as usual, but would not let the servants turn down the edge of the sheet or beat up the bolster. The line must be drawn somewhere between necessary and unnecessary labour, and she drew it at pillow-cases.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

A country editor, whose subscribers complained very loudly that he did not give them news enough for their money, told them that, if they did not find enough in the paper, they had better read the Bible, which he had no doubt would be news to most of them.

A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying anyone to show or name anything surpassing its powers. A hearer demurred, and instanced a young lady who used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday.

"Fellow-travelers," said a coloured preacher, "if I had been eatin' dried apples for a week, an den took to drinkin' for a monf, I couldn't feel more swell'd up dan I am dis minnit wid pride and wanity at seein' such full tendance har dis evenin'."

The *Troy Times*, reminding its poetic contributor of the importance of perspicacity, begs leave to present the following as a specimen clearly intelligible to the simplest mind:—

'Tis sweet to roam when morning light
Resounds along the deep,
When the gentle song of the woodbine bright
Hushes the rocks to sleep:
And the steed neighs out his glittering shout,
Tu whit, tu whit, tu whoo!
When the echo shrill of the moon's pale beams
Rolls up the mountain blue,

BAD FOR THE BARBER.—An American gentleman had his hair cut, and looking in the glass, said, "How much?" "A shilling, sir," replied the hair-cutter. "Well," said the stranger, "if you think you've got a shilling's worth off, I don't know that I have got any use for it, so you may just take the hair for your trouble." On hearing this, the barber made a jump for the door, but the gentleman had already jumped out, being much lighter than the barber, owing to the loss of his hair.

SERVANT-GALISM IN AMERICA.—A friend of ours advertised for a servant, and was shortly confronted with one of the tyrants who make our existence a burden. The preliminaries despatched, the following dialogue took place:—"How many have yiz in the family?" "Three." "How many ger-r-rls do yiz keep?" "Four." "Have yiz gas in the kitchen, and hot and cold wather?" "Yes." "Have yiz stationary toobs?" "Yes." "Have yiz a reception room where I can see my friends?" "You can use the dining-room." "Shure, and I'll want the whole o' my Sundays." "All right." "Thin I think I'll come." "But hold on a minute, I want to ask you a question. Can you play the piano?" "Shure, no." "Well then, madam, you'll never do for me."—*Christian Union*.

A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.—Dean Swift was walking on the Phoenix-road, Dublin, when a thunder shower came on, and he took shelter under a tree, where a party were sheltering also—two young women and two young men. One of the

girls looked very sad, till, as the rain fell, her tears fell. The Dean, inquiring the cause, learned that it was their wedding day; they were on their way to church, and now her white clothes were wet, and she couldn't go. "Never mind, I'll marry you," said the Dean; and took out his prayer-book, and then and there married them, their witnesses being present. To make the thing complete, he tore a leaf out of his pocket-book, and with his pencil wrote and signed a certificate, and handed it to the bride. It was as follows:—

Under a tree, in stormy weather,
I married this man and woman together;
Let none but Him who rules the thunder
Sever this man and woman asunder.

SUNDAY CONCERTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—When musicians in Massachusetts want to give a concert on Sunday evening, they call it "sacred," and then sing or fiddle what they please. The brass band of Haverhill gave one of these "sacred" performances last Sunday with a great deal of drum and trombone and triangle, much to the scandal of the soberer sort. An old manager once explained the waf in which he arranged a "sacred" programme; "I take an old glee," he said; "for instance, 'Tell me, Shepherds, tell me, pray, Have you seen my Chloris pass this way'; I strike out 'shepherds' and put in 'brethren'; I substitute 'David' for 'Chloris'; and it goes beautifully."—*Tribune*.

"WOULD YOU BE SURPRISED TO LEARN?"—A story is current in local circles regarding the Solicitor-General and a wideawake "cabby." During the recent progress of the Tichborne trial the learned gentleman, after the day's business was over, anxious to be in his place in the House of Commons, jumped into a Hansom which was standing at the door of the court, and ordered Jehu to drive to Palace-yard. Cabby did not seem to be impressed with the urgency of the fare, and smiled significantly, and sat still. The Solicitor-General again urged him to drive on, but without effect; and at last the well-known suavity good temper of the learned gentleman were fairly upset, and he urged his plea with more than his previous warmth. Now came cabby's opportunity. Quietly raising the trap of communication, he pointedly remarked, "Would you be surprised to know that my cab is engaged?" The learned gentleman was "surprised," and he quickly sought another vehicle which was not engaged.

NOTICE.—All announcements intended for this column must be accompanied by a remittance of half-a-crown in postage stamps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.

ALMA TADEMA—EPPS.—July 29, Laurence Alma Tadea, Esq., Townshend House, North-gate, Regent's-park, N.W., to Laura Theresa, the youngest daughter of Dr. George N. Epps, 20, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W. No cards.

DEATHS.

CRANE.—July 26, at Fortis-green, Finchley, aged 69 years, Mr. Joseph Crane, who was for twenty-three years a deacon of the Congregational Church, East-end, Finchley, and formerly a deacon of the Church at Stepney Meeting.

BAXTER.—July 26, at Kincaldrum, Forfarshire, Edward Baxter, Esq., of Kincaldrum, aged 80 years.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, July 26.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued, £41,655,105	Government Debt, £11,015,104
	Other Securities, 3,984,906
	Gold Coin & Bullion, 26,655,105
	Silver Bullion,
£41,655,105	£41,655,105

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietor's Capital, £14,583,000	Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity), £14,892,563
Reserve, 3,350,643	Other Securities, 17,870,641
Public Deposits, 4,718,127	Notes, 16,620,835
Other Deposits, 26,801,388	Gold & Silver Coin, 789,336
Seven Day and other Bills, 750,217	
£50,173,375	£50,173,375

July 27, 1871.

GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very thin beverage for evening use.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WEARY OF LIFE.—Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres, over indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energies of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most despondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, July 31.

The supply of English wheat was again very small, but we receive heavy arrivals from abroad. The weather has been unsettled during the past week, a firmer tone prevailed, and English wheat has improved 1s. per qr. since Monday last. Foreign wheat also made 1s. advance. Flour was fully as dear. Peas and beans were unchanged in value. Indian corn sold at previous prices. Barley was in steady request at last week's quotations. In oats a fair extent of business was done, and notwithstanding the large imports, the prices of this day week were maintained. At the ports of call fresh arrivals are reported. Few sales have as yet been made, and quotations for cargoes remain the same as last week.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—		Per Qr.	PEAS—		Per Qr.
		s. d.			s. d.
Essex and Kent,	red.	— to —	Grey ..	..	37 to 40
Ditto new.	..	51 to 56	Maple ..	..	43 46
White ..	..	— —	White ..	..	38 42
" new	..	56 60	Boilers ..	..	38 42
Foreign red ..	..	53 55	Foreign ..	..	37 40
" white ..	..	56 59			
BARLEY—			RYE ..		36 38
English malting	31	34	OATS—		
Chevalier ..	36	42	English Feed ..	23	26
Distilling ..	35	39	" potato ..	27	32
Foreign ..	34	37	Scotch feed ..	—	—
MALT—			" potato ..	—	—
Pale ..	—	—	Irish Black ..	19	21
Chevalier ..	—	—	" White ..	21	24
Brown ..	49	55	Foreign feed ..	17	21
BEANS—			FLOUR—		
Ticks ..	37	38	Town made ..	47	50
Harrow ..	39	43	Best country	—	—
Small ..	—	—	households ..	39	42
Egyptian ..	33	34	Norfolk & Suffolk	37	38

BREAD, Saturday, July 29.—The prices in the Metropolis are, for Wheat Bread, per 4 lbs. loaf, 7½d. to 8d.; Household Bread, 6½d. to 7d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, July 31.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 14,215 head. In the corresponding week in 1870 we received 10,626; in 1869, 10,613; in 1868, 11,224; and in 1867, 10,217 head. In the cattle trade to-day there has been less animation. The supply of English beasts has been short, but there have been liberal receipts from abroad. Prime qualities have been in request, and have realised full prices, the best Scots and crosses selling at 6s. to 6s. 2d. per 8 lbs. Inferior breeds, however, have been dull and drooping. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 1,000 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England about 360 various breeds; from Scotland 3 Scots and crosses, and from Ireland about 40 oxen. Foreign sheep have come rather freely to hand, but English breeds have been poorly represented. The deficiency in the number, however, has been to some extent compensated for by the quality of the stock. Sales have progressed slowly, but prices have been maintained. The best Downs and half-breeds have realised 6s. 8d. to 6s. 10d. per 8 lbs. Lambs have sold quietly at from 7s. to 8s. per 8 lbs. For calves the inquiry has been limited at late quotations. Pigs have met a slow sale on former terms.

Per 8 lbs., to sink the offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts 4 0 5 0	Pr. coarse woolled 2 6 6	
Second quality 5 2 5 6	Prime Southdown 6 8 6 10	
Prime large oxen 5 6 5 10	Lge. coarse calves 3 8 4 6	
Prime Scots 6 0 6 2	Prime small 5 0 5 8	
Coarse inf. sheep 4 4 4 10	Large hogs 3 6 4 0	
Second quality 4 10 5 8	Neat sm. porkers 4 0 4 8	
Lamb, 7s. Od. to 8s. Od., and Quarter old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each.		

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, July 31.—The market has been more liberally supplied. The trade has been quieter at our prices.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef 3 8 to 4 0	Middling do. 4 10 to 5 0	
Middling do. 4 0 4 4	Prime do. 5 4 5 10	
Prime large do. 4 10 5 0	Large pork 4 0 4 4	
Prime small do. 5 0 5 4	Small do. 4 8 5 2	
Veal 4 10 5 2	Lamb 6 0 6 8	
Inferior Mutton 4 0 4 8		

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 31.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 205 firkins butter and 4,118 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 22,115 packages butter, and 2,146 bales bacon. For Irish butter there is scarcely any inquiry; a few finest Clonmells sold at 11½s. on board, and third Corks at 10½s. to 10s. landed. Foreign has sold well, the finest qualities being most inquired for; best Dutch brought 12½s. to 12s. The bacon market ruled very firm, and the demand being in excess of the supply, prices advanced 4s. to 6s. per cwt.; best Waterford sizeable sold at 78s., and short weights 76s. on board.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Friday, July 28.—A fair amount of business is doing here in most of its branches. The northern markets still take a considerable quantity of soft goods, which have been better in quality the last few days. We have heavy importations, chiefly in apricots and plums. Hothouse grapes are now very plentiful, and the price rules low. No improvement can be noticed in the demand for hothouse pines, which are more plentiful than they have been for some years; the West Indian ones still being very abundant and good. In the potato market there is a fair average supply, principally from Kent, very few indeed coming in from the Channel Islands, the disease being so bad there.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Monday, July 31.—These markets have been well supplied with potatoes. The trade has been quiet at our quotations. The import into London last week consisted of 5 bags from Amsterdam and 360 from Bardeur. English Shaws 60s. to 70s. per ton; Regents, 55s. to 80s. per ton; Kidneys, 80s. to 110s. per ton.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, Monday, July 31.—Our market maintains an extremely firm tone, and fine samples have realised extreme values. Other descriptions are held firmly at recent quotations. No material improvement can be reported on our plantations. A few districts are said to have

assumed a better appearance, but the largest portion of these grounds are unimproved. Our crop prospects, therefore, have made no advance, and our market is extremely strong in consequence, with a fair demand. Fine qualities cannot be obtained except at extreme values. Continental advices are more favourable, the bine having made slight progress. Advices from New York report the market dull, with prices well sustained. Mid and East Kents, 3½, 4½, 4s., to 7½. 7s.; Weald of Kent, 3½, 4½, to 5½. 5s.; Sussex, 3½, 3½, 10s., to 5½; Farnham and country, 4½, 10s., 5½, 5s., to 6½; Olds, 1½, 1½, 5s., to 1½, 10s.

SEED, Monday, July 31.—Nothing is passing worthy of notice in cloverseed, save and except a few sales occasionally made of American red, for French account, at about 52s. per cwt. for the best. Fine trefoil was held for more money. New English rapeseed was taken off in small lots for sowing, at 80s. to 84s. per qr. New trefolium realised 40s. to 44s. per cwt. Some samples were brown from too much moisture, and these could be obtained at less money. Fine white mustardseed was held rather higher, and brown samples could command full prices, but little offering. English canary-seed was quite as dear, and in fair request. There was some inquiry for foreign qualities, and these advanced 4s. per qr.

WOOL, Monday, July 31.—The tone of the wool market has continued firm. In all descriptions a healthy business has been transacted, and full quotations have been realised.

OIL, Monday, July 31.—Lime and rape have been dull and rather lower. Olive oil firm. Cocoa-nut oil steady. Palm oil quiet.

TALLOW, Monday, July 31.—The market has been steady. Y.C., spot, 44s. per cwt. Town tallow, 42s. 6d. net cash.

COAL, Monday, July 31.—Market steady, at quoted rates. Hottons, 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool (original) 18s. 6d.; Heugh Hall, 17s. 3d.; Kelloe, South, 17s. 3d.; Hartley's, 18s. 3d. Ships fresh arrived, 26, ships left from last day, 2—total, 28. Ships at sea, 20.

HOW TO DYE—Silk, Wool, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, with full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The *Family Herald*, 3rd September, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's dyes will render their application clear to all."

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.—This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very cream of Irish Whiskies, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words "Kinahan's LL Whisky" on seal, label, and cork. Wholesale Depot, 6A, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

Advertisements.

WANTED, a LADY of experience to TAKE CHARGE of a WIDOWER'S HOUSE, and to assist him in training his three young children.—Address, Box W., 38, Post-office, Manchester.

PRESTBURY, near CHELTENHAM.—BOYS' DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL to LET.—Has been established for more than half a century.—Apply to the Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, Cheltenham.

THE MIDDLE STATES OF AMERICA.—WANTED, 500 FARMERS to form a Colony on a lovely Estate of Table Land, some 2,000 feet above the sea level, well watered and timbered, soil deep chocolate loam, climate unsurpassed for salubrity, fine water power for mills, &c. Surrounded by markets. Cereals, fruits, and vegetables can be raised in large quantities.—For particulars, apply to the Special Commissioner for Kansas, U.S.A., 5, King-street, Cheapside.

TO CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.

—An Iron Chapel has been erected in a large and fashionable watering place. It stands in a populous district at present unoccupied by any other Nonconformist chapel. The place has been for some time open, and a congregation has been gathered. It is confidently believed that a short period of earnest ministry would, with God's blessing, establish a useful and successful cause. The Committee would be glad to enter into communication with a Christian Minister of suitable requirement so circumstanced that he would be desirous of devoting himself to this sphere of labour, and to whom present remuneration is not an object.—Application to A. B., 24, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

THE OPENING OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND PULPITS TO DISSENTERS.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the SOCIETY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE PATRONAGE AND CONTROL, held July 31st, 1871, it was

RESOLVED—

1. That this Committee, while desiring the removal of legal hindrances to fraternal intercourse between the members of the Church of England and of other religious communities, are unable to support the proposal of Mr. COWPER-TEMPLE, M.P., to permit—in certain cases—the delivery in Parish Churches of occasional sermons, or lectures, by other persons than the Ministers of the Establishment.
2. That this relaxation of the provisions of the Act of Uniformity is, in their judgment, both inadequate and inconsistent—inadequate, in that the permission is limited to preaching and does not extend to any participation in the conduct of Divine worship; and inconsistent, because it does not accord to the Episcopalian Clergy a corresponding permission to occupy the pulpits of Nonconformists.
3. That, by admitting to the pulpits of Parish Churches Ministers free from the legal restraints imposed on the Established Clergy, the proposal contravenes an essential principle of the Church Establishment—viz., that its religious teaching, as well as its worship, should be subject to the authority of the State.
4. That the Committee believe that the object at which the proposal, presumably, aims, cannot be realised so long as the Church of England occupies a position of legal superiority over other Churches; nor until its members, untrammelled by legislative restrictions, have full scope for the satisfaction of that desire for Christian union, the growth of which the Committee rejoice to witness.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

A MALGAMATION of the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES, DEVERELL-STREET, and the "PILGRIM FATHERS," SOUTHWARK.

The Rev. J. Waddington, D.D., the late pastor of the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers, has retired, and the Rev. A. F. Barfield, the minister of Deverell-street, has accepted the invitation of the united church to become pastor. At a meeting of gentlemen interested in the condition and progress of Nonconformity in the borough of Southwark, held at the counting-house of S. Morley, Esq., M.P.—the Rev. T. Binney in the Chair—representatives of the above churches being present, it was unanimously resolved that Dr. Waddington should have an annuity of £25 per annum, together with a testimonial of £500, and that the debt of £1,000 remaining on the building (£500 of which was owing to Mr. Morley, and £500 to the London Chapel-Building Society) should be at once removed. Mr. Morley cancelled his claim, and the Committee of the London Chapel-Building Society, upon being applied to, relinquished one-half of their £500. This leaves a debt of £250 on the building, and a fund of £800 for Dr. Waddington, making a total of £1,050, to be raised. This sum the Revs. T. Binney and A. F. Barfield have undertaken to collect.

The following is the subscription list:—

S. Morley, Esq., on condition that the amount is raised	£400 0 0	A. Crewe, Esq.	£5 0 0
Sir T. Salt, Bart.	50 0 0	E. Cook, Esq.	3 3 0
W. Armitage, Esq.	50 0 0	Rev. E. Prust	3 3 0
By Rev. T. Binney	30 0 0	J. Tritton, Esq.	3 3 0
J. K. Welch, Esq.	20 0 0	R. Procter, Esq.	3 3 0
G. Whitey, Esq.	10 10 0	R. Warton, Esq.	3 3 0
J. Wilson, Esq.	10 10 0	Dr. Steane	3 0 0
W. Edwards, Esq.	10 10 0	Rev. W. Tyler	2 2 0
G. Hadfield, Esq., M.P.	10 10 0	Rev. J. Viney	2 2 0
S. Rigby, Esq.	10 0 0	Rev. J. Parker, D.D.	2 2 0
J. Rigby, Esq.	10 0 0	Rev. H. Allon	2 2 0
A. Haworth, Esq.	10 0 0	Rev. G. M. Murphy	2 2 0
J. Colman, Esq.	10 0 0	W. Buckley, Esq.	2 2 0
J. Dawson, Esq.	10 0 0	M. Prentice, Esq.	2 2 0
Sir James Watts	10 0 0	— Vesey, Esq.	2 2 0
J. Finch, Esq.	10 0 0	F. Willa, Esq.	2 2 0
T. Hunter, Esq.	10 0 0	E. Rawlings, Esq.	2 2 0
H. Lee, Esq.	10 0 0	Dr. F. Wood	2 2 0
Editor of "Christian World"	5 5 0	E. Burdett, Esq.	2 2 0
D. Pratt, Esq.	5 5 0	J. Lancaster, Esq.	2 2 0
J. Hare, Esq.	5 5 0	J. Stiff, Esq.	2 0 0
T. Spalding, Esq.	5 5 0	Rev. S. Martin	2 0 0
C. Jupe, Esq.	5 5 0	Rev. R. Ferguson, D.D.	2 0 0
James Harvey, Esq.	5 5 0	Rev. J. Stoughton, D.D.	2 0 0
Mr. L.	5 0 0	Rev. J. Pillans	1 1 0
Mr. Oakley	5 0 0	W. Ross, Esq.	1 1 0
A Thankoffering	5 0 0	H. Richard, Esq., M.P.	1 1 0
Mrs. Pellatt	5 0 0	E. Grimwade, Esq.	1 1 0
J. Thompson, Esq.	5 0 0	— Tresider, Esq.	1 1 0
J. Wilkinson, Esq.	5 0 0	W. P. Sibree, Esq.	1 1 0
J. Perry, Esq.	5 0 0	J. Crane, Esq.	1 0 0
W. Crossfield, Esq.	5 0 0	Capt. Milbank	1 0 0
W. Somerville, Esq.	5 0 0	G. J. Williamson, Esq.	0 10 6
J. Rains, Esq.	5 0 0	A Friend	0 10 0
H. Tucker, Esq.	5 0 0	Rev. H. Pepper	0 5 0
J. P. Bacon, Esq.	5 0 0	Mrs. Clark	0 2 6
		Anon.	0 2 6
		Mrs. Hull	0 2 6

* One-half of this for the debt, on condition the £250 is raised.

£100 more are required. Will not the ecclesiastical descendants and representatives of such men as were the founders of the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers contribute this?

Subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. T. Binney, Upper Clapton, London, N.E.; or to the Rev. A. F. Barfield, 45, Crimscott-street, Grange-road, Bermondsey.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, MAITLAND-PARK, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, N.W.—Instituted May 10, 1758, for children of both sexes, and from any part of the Kingdom.

Under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES.

The Half-yearly Meeting of Governors was held at the LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY, July 27, for the election of 25 orphan children, out of a list of 124 candidates, when at the close of the ballot the following were declared to be successful:—

1. Jones, Annie E.	444	14. Spencer, George	576
2. Henderson, Emily E.	440	15. Sewel, Maurice H.	573
3. Harrington, H. S.	423	16. Skeggs, James B.	560
4. Barber, Ellenor M.	405	17. Pursey, Thomas J.	557
5. Berry, Ellen	393	18. Batchelor, Joseph	555
6. Lodge, Ellen	375	19. Speer, George	551
7. Simpson, Annie	369	20. Willey, Arthur	441
8. Young, Henry H.	690	21. Griffin, William	538
9. Weints, Page	629	22. Coombes, Thomas J.	521
10. Alexander, E. W.	609	23. Pidgeon, Henry	521
11. McKenzie, Walter D.	599	24. Riddall, Richard A.	515
12. Llewellyn, W. J.	595	25. Hunter, Ernest	506
13. Langham, Samuel H.	591		

After a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, John Kemp Welch, Esq., treasurer, and to the scrutineers, the proceedings terminated.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

This charity, which educates, maintains, and wholly provides for nearly 400 orphans, depends upon voluntary benevolence for four-fifths of its annual income.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary. To constitute a governor for life, £10 10s. and upwards; annually, 21s.; a life subscriber, £5 5s.; annually, 10s. 6d.

Presentations depend upon the age of the child.

The next election will take place in January.

Orphans can be nominated immediately.

MRS. BAYNES and her Sisters, the Misses BEARD, late of Denmark Hill, are now residing in a larger House in the favourite suburb of Hampstead.

PUPILS REASSEMBLE ON SEPTEMBER 7TH.

MOUNT VIEW, GREEN HILL, HAMPSHIRE.

HASTINGS—WEST HILL HOUSE.

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Pupils prepared for University Local Examination, and for London University Matriculation.

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RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

SECOND MASTER—

H. TAYLOR, Esq., M.A., Queen's Coll., Oxford; Double First in Moderations, and 2nd Class in the Final Classical School; also M.A. and late Scholar of Trin. Coll. Camb., 14th in 1st Class in Classical Tripos, and 1st Chancellor's Medallist, 1868.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—

A. H. SCOTT WHITE, Esq., B.A., Prizeman in Anglo-Saxon and Early English of Univ. Coll., London.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, Esq., F.E.I.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Author of "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland," &c., &c.

JAMES NETTLESHIP, Esq., B.A., Scholar and Prizeman of Christ's Coll., Camb.; 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1866. For Prospectuses and further information apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

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It is recommended that Candidates for Matriculation at the University of London, intending subsequently to enter Manchester New College, should choose German rather than French, as a subject of examination, on account of the superior usefulness of that language to the future studies of the Theologian.

Students who have taken the degree of B.A. at any English, Scotch, or Irish University, may be admitted to the three years' Theological course.

Students who have exhibited aptitude for the ministry, being not less than twenty-one years of age, and not having Matriculated or Graduated in any University, may be admitted to the Three years' Theological course.

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To assist Undergraduate Students who wish to enter upon the Theological Course only after graduation at some British or Irish University, the Trustees of Manchester New College offer not more than two scholarships yearly, of the annual value of £50 each, tenable for two years.

It is a condition of these Scholarships that each scholar shall acquire, before presenting himself for admission to the College, a sufficient knowledge of Hebrew. Scholars residing in London will be required to attend the course of instruction in Hebrew provided by the College.

The examination for the Scholarships will take place in the month of April or May in each year.

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(4.) One or more of the Cognate Languages, Chaldee, Syriac, or Arabic, when practicable.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to either of the undersigned.

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The above branches of education are taught exclusively by the Masters assigned to them. The general English education is under the immediate direction of the Principals and a competent staff of Governesses.

Terms forwarded on application.

* SCHOOL will REOPEN on FRIDAY, August 4th.

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Miss FLETCHER begs to inform her friends that, in consequence of declining health, she has decided to retire from the position of Principal of her Establishment, after the present Midsummer Vacation. In relinquishing the work in which she has long taken so deep an interest, Miss Fletcher has entire satisfaction in stating that the School will in future be conducted by her niece, Miss Dixie, who has long been accustomed to tuition, and who, she is fully assured, will make it her constant study to secure the progress, and to promote the welfare and happiness, of her pupils.

To the numerous friends who have for so many years accorded her their sympathy and support, Miss Fletcher tenders her warmest thanks, and takes this opportunity of soliciting a continuance of their favour on behalf of her niece.

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AUTUMN TERM will COMMENCE THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL, St. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.

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Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and thorough English.

Kinder-Garten and Pestalozzian Classes for Little Boys. The comfort and health of delicate boys especially studied. A liberal table and watchful care.

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The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a Sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

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Application for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

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ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, Conducted Mrs. WASHINGTON WILKS. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the French and German Languages; also Piano, Singing, and Drawing taught by competent Masters.

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To terminate on the 30th June, 1886.

This being a "TRUST," subscribers incur no liability. Certificates representing 850,000 guineas (of which 1s. of each guinea is to be appropriated to insurance subscribers), will be issued at the following rates:—

A (or Single Right) Certificates...each	1 1 0	
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C (or 25 Right) do. ...	26 5 0	on
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1. To participation in the proceeds of sale of the property if the representative life upon which the Tontine privilege depends shall be living on the 30th June, 1886.

2. To the receipt from a life assurance of the sum of 20s. in respect of each guinea paid upon any certificate, if the representative life shall die before the said 30th June, 1886.

3. To admissions to the Palace and Park, according to the number of rights.

4. To participation in Art Union Distributions proposed to be hereafter established.

As explained in detail in the full Prospectus. The acceptance of a certificate involves no liability. The rights and privileges of certificate holders are governed by the trust deed.

The whole net income of the undertaking, after defraying interest charges and management expenses, will be devoted to the improvement of the property, and also (when power is obtained) to Art Union Distributions.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF PROPERTY.

An advantageous contract has been concluded for the purchase, free from incumbrance, of the Alexandra Palace, Park, and Lands adjoining, situated at Muswell Hill, Hornsey, in the county of Middlesex (comprising about 470 acres of freehold and 36 acres of leasehold land), and the contents of the Palace, for the sum of £675,000. Of this amount £450,000 may remain on security of the property for five years, represented by mortgage and debentures.

OBJECT OF TONTINE.—THE INSTITUTION.

The object of the Tontine is to complete the purchase and improve the property, and thus to provide for all classes of the inhabitants of the metropolis, and especially of its northern and eastern portions and suburbs, and for the many thousands of country excursionists, a grand institution of healthful recreation and elevating instruction, which will combine the solid advantages of the South Kensington Museum and Schools of Art with the lighter pleasures and pastimes of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, thus giving effect to the large and enlightened views of the late Prince Consort.

ART UNIONS.

In furtherance of this design it is proposed to inaugurate a series of exhibitions, art unions, and distributions, to the support of which, and as soon as the necessary power can be obtained for the purpose, it is proposed that the chief portion of the profits of the Park and Palace, after making proper provision for management, improvement, and other charges, should be applied.

It is intended to apply to Parliament for power to devote part or the whole of the surplus income to Art Union distributions, to be held every third year during the term of the Tontine, and to appropriate a number or chance in each distribution to every certificate in respect of every 21s. paid thereon. It is estimated that the fund for distribution will amount triennially to £100,000, and the prizes will range from £200 to £2.

SINGLE CERTIFICATES MAY OBTAIN PRIZES OF £500 EACH FOR 21s.

The value represented by the Prize Tickets is to be applied wholly in the selection of articles contained in the Alexandra Art Union Exhibitions, and it will be seen that it is possible for the holder of a single right certificate to receive Five Prizes of £500 each for his investment of 21s.

INSURANCE OF CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.

An established insurance company has agreed, in consideration of the payment to them of a premium of one shilling for every A (or single right) certificate, and so on in proportion for any plural rights certificate (i.e. one shilling for each right), to pay to the holder £1 for each guinea paid on such certificate upon the death of the representative life in respect of which the Tontine privileges depend, if such death happens before the 30th June, 1886, provided such certificate shall not have been previously surrendered, or the bearer of such certificate for the time being shall not have drawn a prize in an Art Union Distribution in respect of the rights representing such guinea. Such premium will be paid out of the Tontine funds.

TONTINE WILL CEASE 30TH JUNE, 1886. PROPERTY THEN TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Upon the 30th June, 1886, the Tontine will absolutely cease; and as soon as may be after that date the whole of the property will be realised, and the net proceeds will be distributed among the Tontineers or certificate holders.

CONTRIBUTORS INCUR NO LIABILITY, AND MUST BENEFIT.

Thus every subscriber of 21s. and upwards to the Tontine, or the holder for the time being of his certificate (the same not having been previously surrendered) will, in addition to the privileges of entry to the Park and Palace, as enumerated in the full Prospectus, obtain the repayment, in case of the death of the representative life or lives, of 20s. in respect of every 21s. paid by such subscriber, or will have previously drawn a prize of at least £2 in the Art Union distribution in respect of such 21s. subscription, and will, when the Tontine ceases, have, in respect of each of his rights of which the representative life shall be then in existence, the right to a share in the proceeds of the Tontine property. Looking at the rapidly-increasing value of building land near London, there can be no doubt that at the expiration of the Tontine, in 15 years, the property to be then distributed amongst the holders of certificates entitled to participate will be of enormous value.

PROPERTY VESTED IN TRUSTEES.

All the landed property to be acquired for the purposes of the Tontine, will be vested in the trustees upon trust, to permit the Management Company to manage the same, and upon the termination of the Tontine (the 30th June, 1886), or so soon after as may be convenient, to sell the Tontine property and distribute the proceeds.

DEEDS.

The purchase contract, the trust-deed, the insurance con-

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tract, and the memorandum and articles of association of the Management Company, may be perused at the offices of the solicitors.

PROSPECTUSES.

Prospectuses (with an outline sketch of the Palace) and forms of application for certificates, may be obtained of the secretary at the offices of the Tontine, and of the brokers, and of the bankers; and at the various branches, as well as of the solicitors.

Agencies for the receipt of applications will be shortly advertised.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Applications for certificates must for the present be left with the bankers at the time of the payment of the deposit, and no application will be noticed unless the sum of 21s. in respect of each single right, or the amounts specified for plural rights applied for as above stated, shall have been paid.

If no issue is made the subscriptions will be returned in full. For full particulars, see detailed Prospectuses, which, with the forms of application for certificates can be obtained at the bankers and their branches, the solicitors and brokers, and at the offices of the Tontine, as above.

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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

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SAFETY the greatest consideration. The books of the Company open to the inspection of members. Assurers have therefore the means of satisfying themselves as to the stability of the office.

A NEW TABLE has been prepared suitable to borrowers from Building Societies.

The last Report and Balance Sheet can be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

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William Sutton Gover, Esq., F.S.S., F.I.A.

SUB-MANAGER.

Mr. John Wilkinson Fairley.

REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure of reporting the continued prosperity of the Company.

In the year ending 31st January last, up to which time the accounts are now made up, 2,253 new Life Policies have been issued, assuring £388,545, the New Annual Premiums thereon being £11,866.

The Directors deplore the great loss which the Company has sustained through the removal by death (within a fortnight of each other) of the lamented Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Edmund Dunn and John Smither. From the foundation of the Company, until the close of their lives, they discharged their duties as Directors with earnest fidelity. The vacancies at the Board have been filled up until the Annual Meeting, by the election of Mr. Henry Potter Olney (of the firm of Messrs. Olney, Amaden and Co.), and of Dr. Edward Bean Underhill (Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society).

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